THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

COPYRIGHT 1931 BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY | Eighteen Pages | BOSTON, TUESDAY, JUNE 23, 1931—VOL. XXIII, NO. 176 | ATLANTIC EDITION | FIVE CENTS A COPY

CROP OUTLET FOR RUMANIA STIRS NATIONS

Germany Offers Potential Market but France Stops Parleys

TREASURY BURDENED WITH HUGE DEFICIT

Bumper Crops Coming On With No Markets Visible—Peasants Leave Farms

By R. H. MARKHAM
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BUCHAREST, Rumania—Rumania has recently become the center of a rather vigorous diplomatic activity, which is by no means as abstract and theoretical a venture as one might suppose.

The country is loyal to its associations with France, but a market must be found for its agricultural products and Germany is a logical potential market. France will not hear of a trade agreement between Rumania and Germany. Diplomatic conversations go on.

And while the diplomats talk, the window of the room in which these lines are being written looks out on the sidewalk before the Ministry of the Interior, where not many days ago lines of barefoot, scarcely dressed peasants were waiting in listless crowds. They were to be herded back to country villages to vote for the Government which may or may not find an outlet for their new crops.

They all seemed to be very poor and many so tired they were sitting on the curb. Farm conditions are such they have come into town to work. Hours are long and pay small, but it is more than they can earn raising crops.

Well, it is these barefooted, illiterate folks who form the basis of the diplomatic negotiations centering about Rumania. For they are the Rumanians.

They comprise 80 per cent of the nation. If they sink completely below the level of subsistence, what will happen to the state and indeed what will happen to the diplomats themselves?

The National Peasant Party says that three years ago the Liberal Party left Rumania with a debt of 18,000,000,000 lei. The present Minister of Finance, Constantine Argetoianu, who was appointed to power by the King recently, asserts at every

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Maniu Retires From Parliament And Party Post

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

BUCHAREST, Rumania, June 23—Juliu Maniu's resignation from Parliament and the presidency of his party last night came like a cloudburst in political circles here. The party began its disintegration early last year when two factions in Transylvania and the Old Kingdom continually challenged Mr. Maniu's patience.

His withdrawal really dates from last summer's differences over the coronation which brought Nicholas Titulescu back. Mr. Maniu evidently won his point but sacrified his position. Since an important difference of viewpoint exists between Translyvanian leaders and those of the old Kingdom, it is unlikely the two elements will form a single solid block in the near future, although it is said Ion Mihalache, former Minister of the Interior, will undertake this.

Mr. Maniu's withdrawal from activity strengthens the Premier's hands as well as the Liberals, preparing the way for further party coöperation later.

Mr. Maniu came as the "great liberator" in 1928, but had open opposition with Queen Marie and her associates from the beginning, making the regency days the most trying, finally leading to a nation without a head, preparing for the return of Carol, who has evolved order out of near chaos.

STIMSON TO SPEAK OVER RADIO TONIGHT

WASHINGTON, June 23 (AP)—Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State, plans to radiocast tonight in a joint hookup of both the National and Columbia networks an explanation of the Administration's position regarding war debts and reparations.

The Secretary's statement will include a summary of the critical financial situation in Germany and the reasons behind President Hoover's move for a one-year moratorium on governmental debts.

His speech will be for a 15-minute period, beginning at 10 p. m., eastern standard time.

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English Firms Make Suit in Fast Time

By the Associated Press

Batley, Yorkshire, Eng., June 23

A YORKSHIRE manufacturing firm and a Leeds tailoring firm have broken America's time record in producing a suit of clothes. Starting with the shearing of a sheep the suit was finished in 3h. 22m. The American record was 6h. 5m.

The suit was made to fit J. H. Thomas, Dominion Secretary, who agreed to wear it at the Imperial Industries Fair at Bradford next month and later at the Imperial Economic Conference.

Republicans In Spain Cite Pacifist Aims

Party Programs Call for Work Held Attainable Without Violence

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON
Staff Correspondent
By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID, June 23—Among the party programs published, that of the Republicans, of which Manuel Azana, Minister of War, is leader is perhaps the most remarkable for its insistence on pacifism.

"Our international policy," it says, "is absolutely pacifist and we desire to contribute toward arbitration, conciliation and disarmament. Spain is a nation which feels no imperialist impulse, and its military institutions must be reduced to the lowest point compatible with national defense.

"The army must be brought into consonance with the economic capacity of the country.

"While Spain must be unitary, there should be ample municipal autonomy, and the juridical personality of different regions should be recognized. There is need of a serious revision of tariffs. Monopolies should revert to the state. Naturally separation of church and state and secularization of religious orders and institutions are regarded as indispensable.

"The state alone should control education. There should be a single school system; primary and secondary instruction should be gratis. Reform of the civil code is required. There should be social assistance. There should be land reform and agricultural credit given. There is great need of public works, especially in the rural districts where roads and supplies are wanted."

These points in the program may be regarded as the minimum.

The Socialist Party, which may prove to be the strongest, goes somewhat further. It sets out its ultimate aspirations as including possession of power by the working classes, and transformation of private property in instruments of labor into collective property. By instruments of labor are meant soil, mines, transports, factories, machinery, and capital.

But the immediate aims, now published, are defined as a Republican Federation of Iberian Nations; inviolability of constitutional guarantees; electoral reform which would give the vote to women as well as men at 21 years, and proportional representation, together with the right of initiative and referendum.

"Justice should be free," the program says, "capital punishment abolished, and divorce granted, if it is the desire of both parties. Religious orders should be dissolved and their property confiscated.

"There should be free education in every grade; a maximum working day of eight hours, with introduction of the English week-end; a minimum legal salary, equal for both sexes, must be established, together with various insurances; the Bank of Spain should be nationalized; all indirect taxes should be abolished, the public debt wiped out, and free trade adopted."

A good deal is said regarding agriculture, to which the Socialist Party has devoted special attention. It would have applied to workers on the land very much the same laws regarding hours and wages as obtain in industry. There should be revision of titles of proprietorship and facilities should be given to acquire and cultivate land, they say.

$100,000,000 FUND ADVOCATED FOR RURAL LIBRARIES

Council of American Association Would Ask Congress for Appropriation

By a Staff Correspondent

NEW HAVEN, Conn., June 23—Congress would be asked to appropriate $100,000,000 as an equalizing and stimulating fund for rural public library service to be expended over a 10-year period, under a resolution passed here by the Council of the American Library Association, meeting in connection with the annual sessions of the association.

The resolution carried with it memoranda defining several alternative methods for the administration of the fund. In any event it is desired that the money should be divided among the states, territories and possessions of the United States on the basis of their rural population as indicated in the latest national census.

Every public library contains more wealth than the Government mint and its keepers are entrusted with the circulation of its vast wealth, Dr. William Lyon Phelps, professor of English literature at Yale University, declared in an address on the librarian's opportunity before the association today.

Never was there a time when books were in greater demand than today, despite the automobile, the radio and the movies, said Dr. Phelps. Thirst for permanent cultural advantages, not for pleasure, is the underlying motive of the increasing reading habits today, he told them.

Books Are Permanent

Books are the only part of the community or college that is permanent, Dr. Phelps asserted before the gathering of librarians which filled the ivy-blanketed Woolsey Hall to the doors. Students may come and go; faculties may migrate; administrations disappear, even buildings crumble into dust, Yale's eloquent master of English declared, but the library—the heart of the university—is permanent.

Dr. Phelps laid special emphasis on the great part which the librarian may assert in the molding of reading habits of youth. He cited incidents in his own youth to show how great an influence the librarian may wield in this respect.

In an address preceding Dr. Phelps' the coördination of community programs for art appreciation was discussed by Frederic Allen Whiting, president of the American Federation of Arts in Washington. He declared that librarians "are peculiarly fitted for a kind of enlarged community leadership" in promoting a general appreciation of art. The variety of ways in which the public libraries

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$200,000,000 Put Into China By U. S. Investors

SHANGHAI (By U. P.)—The United States has investments totaling $200,000,000 in China, including loans to the Chinese Government, according to a survey just completed by Prof. Carl F. Remer of the department of economics of the University of Michigan. Professor Remer has spent six months in making his survey.

American investments in China are much less than those of Great Britain and Japan, Professor Remer found. These two countries have each an investment of almost $1,000,000,000 in China.

Professor Remer's survey has been financed by the Social Science Research Council of New York City, and has been carried on here and in the United States for the last three years. He has collaborated with investigating committees in the United States, Great Britain, Japan, and China.

Approximately two-thirds of the great Japanese investment is in Manchuria, in the South Manchuria Railway, the Dairen leased area, and the Fushun coal mines.

The foreign obligations of the Chinese Government are comparatively small, the survey shows. They are only one-third of the direct foreign investments in this country.

Million Animals Roam 'People's Zoo,' Census of the Forest Service Shows

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, June 23—More than a million wild animals now roam the National Forests, the annual census of the Forest Service shows. A gain of about 9 per cent in the last year was revealed.

The animal population of the 151 forests is set at 1,073,111, a figure based partly on actual count and partly on estimates of experienced local forest officers. The national forests include the greatest total area of big game now remaining in government ownership.

This year's increase is chiefly in deer. Elk also gained considerably and moose, mountain sheep, mountain goats and antelope showed slight gains. Bears are keeping up in fair numbers, although the grizzly has lost ground in many places and black and brown bears have suffered in a few localities.

Systematic control of predatory animals and better range conditions are said to be responsible for the improved status of the animals. Most of the increases occurred on areas where only remnants of larger herds were left a few years ago.

Moose in the National Forests were reported to number 7760, a gain of more than 2600, in part due to the inclusion in 1930 of forests in Minnesota where no count was made in 1929. Four head of moose were credited to the White Mountain National Forest in New Hampshire, where none was listed last year. There are 88,200 elk still running in the forests, as against 82,670 last year.

One of the American animals once supposed to have practically disappeared is the antelope. The national forests this year, however, showed a 45 per cent gain in antelope as compared with 1927, the latest census listing their number as 11,140 as against 10,120 in 1929. Slight increases were registered in the total bear population. Losses in some states were offset by gains in Alaska. In several Rocky Mountain states few grizzlies remain. Black and brown bears are still found over wide areas from coast to coast. More than 50,000 of them live in the national forests.

Mountain sheep and goats still range about the high peaks of Alaska and the northern Rocky Mountain states. This year's census placed them at 21,860 and 12,500 respectively. Latest estimates on deer show them in every one of the national forests. Under state and federal protection they increased last year from 802,430 to 877,780.

Gangster Tax-Evasion Evidence Found in New York Racket Drive

Government Pushes Campaign in Metropolis Based on Income Tax Law Violations, Following City's Admission of Helplessness

By WYONA DASHWOOD
Staff Correspondent
Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, June 23—With admission by the New York City Police and the New York County prosecutor of inability to cope with the $200,000,000 "racket" tax levied annually by gangsters in New York, the Government has entered the picture here and attacked the problem from the banking end.

Considerable evidence is already in hand, it was learned authoritatively, to substantiate the charge that gang leaders in the five boroughs have been practicing income tax evasion to an extent to justify the estimate that the Government was cheated by racketeers out of about $4,000,000 in income taxes in 1930.

The successful prosecution of "Al" Capone in Chicago has served to show the tax evasion channel to be a short cut to the apprehension of persons deriving their wealth from unlawful sources, the penalties being heavy and the making of a case simpler than in other lines of criminal prosecution.

Federal internal revenue agents, directed by George Z. Medalie, United States Attorney of the Southern District of New York, in a preliminary inquiry begun in April into the careers of several gang leaders, were said in informed quarters to have the records of more than 1000 tax evaders under scrutiny.

Mr. Medalie has the coöperation in this work of Hugh McQuillan, head of the federal intelligence unit in New York, and Elmer E. Irey, who engineered the investigation into the Capone tax-dodging case in Chicago. The drive is part of the general campaign of the Government aimed at curbing the activities of racketeers in every large city in the country, announced by President Hoover last summer.

While racketeer activities in New York have been of a less notorious character than in Chicago, federal officials are of the opinion that, as the field here is more lucrative than anywhere else, the earnings are probably in excess of those of Chicago's underworld figures. According to the final report of the State Crime Commis-

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PUBLISHER URGES TEN-YEAR PLAN FOR AGRICULTURE

Group of 100 Business Men Advised to Keep Farmer on Upclimb

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, June 23—The American farmer is not bankrupt, and Frederick E. Murphy, newspaper publisher and practical farmer, proposed here today that a commission of 100 business executives from all sections of the country be formed to help the farmer keep clear of this unenviable state under a "ten-year plan for the restoration of agriculture."

Mr. Murphy, who has lately conferred with President Hoover concerning the proposed plan, said that one based on similar lines had already gone a long way toward preventing depressed economic conditions in the northwestern states of Montana, Minnesota, North and South Dakota, and that its extension to operation in the rest of the country would produce comparable results. For the past several weeks he has been speaking before banking representatives, industrialists and advertising men in the East, attempting to enlist their enthusiasm for and practical coöperation with the idea.

In 1921 Mr. Murphy laid out the 10-year plan. He had specialized in pure bred Holstein and Polled Angus cattle and he realized the value of diversification would not only stabilize the financial life of the [illegible] and reduce, and possibly end, the gamble of fall grain prices, but that the farm with plenty of cattle would, among other advantages, have plenty of natural fertilizers to enrich the soils.

Naturally, Mr. Murphy points out, the Northwestern farmer is vitally interested in the wheat price. But, since wheat is no longer the chief crop, it is not his chief interest. Minnesota's dairy industry paid her farmers $200,000,000, against $20,000,000 for wheat.

In Minnesota, North and South Dakota and Montana, farm income totaled more than a billion and a half dollars. Of this wheat earned $178,000,000. Dairying earned $300,000,000. Cows, pigs, chickens and sheep earned more than $800,000,000.

In a survey of the Northwest made in 1921 by the North Dakota Agricultural College it was found that out of 78,000 farms, 23,000 had no cow. There were no potato patches on 23,400 farms. No pigs were raised on 18,000 and 25,000 had no garden even for the family table. The average grocery bill was $800 a year. Conditions like that are not found in the Northwest today.

Mr. Murphy decided that education in these matters was not enough. He placed Charles F. Collisson, a well-known farm paper writer and lecturer, in charge of full page Sunday pages in the [illegible], and then created likewise of a speakers' bureau, sending field agents through the states.

And, because it was early evident that no amount of sales talk could accomplish complete results, he enlisted Twin City bankers and railroad men. Eastern capital was acquired from the big machinery, investment, banking and manufacturing centers with northwestern investments and a total fund of $10,000,000 subscribed, and incorporated as the Agricultural Credit Corporation of Minneapolis.

The country banks in 1921 would not lend money on houses, barns and farms. But the new loan fund loaned on what they had considered unsound security. The loans were at 6 per cent and for three years. It took about two years to pay off the whole loan, interest and all, and losses were negligible.

"The great farm problem offers American genius three distinct challenges," he continued. "First, conquer the surplus problem; second, eliminate waste and increase farm efficiency; third, increase sales and give the farmer the American market. Unless some solution is found, our present surpluses are nothing compared with what the future has in store for us."

To illustrate the problem of waste, he cited the loss of $350,000,000 a year to the American farmer from the maintenance and feeding of unproductive cows. Deckage due to weeds runs into another $300,000,000, he said, while low yields from depleted soils cost many more millions.

WORLD FLIERS FINISH HOP TO HARBOR GRACE

Gatty and Post to Stop Only Long Enough to Refuel

HARBOR GRACE, N. F., June 23 (AP)—Wiley Post and Harold Gatty landed here from New York at 1:17 (Newfoundland daylight time) on their flight around the world. They took off from New York at 3:56:10 E. S. T. and planned to stay here just long enough to refuel and then start the long trip across the ocean to Berlin.

Plans were changed at the last minute as previously the fliers intended to land at London. Their course lay along the Great Circle from Newfoundland to the northern tip of Ireland and then across Scotland and England, over the North Sea to Germany.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROOSEVELT FIELD, June 23—Wiley V. Post and Harold Gatty took off here in their white monoplane at 3:56 a. m., eastern daylight saving time, today, on the first leg of a proposed 15,500-mile flight around the world.

The blue lettering of the monoplane, the "Winnie Mae of Oklahoma," shone out in the light of flares as its wheels left the ground. It soared upward in the dim light and then disappeared in the shadows.

No ceremonies preceded the takeoff and fewer than 50 persons were at field No. 1 to see the aviators start on the first of a series of hops which, they hope, will take them around the globe in 10 days. Their first scheduled stop will be at Harbor Grace, Newfoundland.

Mr. Post, who gave up his vocation of oil drilling for a career in the air, stood bareheaded in the rain to examine the "Winnie Mae" carefully, a raincoat thrown around his shoulders. The weather report arrived. They would have good weather with some rain 700 miles to sea, Dr. James H. Kimball said.

In piloting the airplane, Mr. Post used a special control handle which can be manipulated with either hand without shifting his position in the adjustable seat. Included in the equipment is an ingenious device for telling the so-called "ground speed" of an airplane in flight—its actual progress regardless of wind, direction or force. This device, which was invented by Mr. Gatty, consists of a transparent film which moves at a constant and known speed. The operator looks down through this film and adjusts the distance of an eye piece above the film until both it and the earth's surface appear to be moving at the same speed. The altitude of the airplane, the distance of the eye from the film and the known speed of the moving film furnish an equation which gives the actual rate at which the airplane is traveling toward its objective.

Latin-American Conference Urged

SANTIAGO, Chile, June 23 (AP)—Foreign Minister Antonio Planet today laid before the nations of Latin America a plan for attacking the economic depression and urged they call a conference to consider the situation.

He said such a conference should take up his idea of a Pan-American customs union, move to aid the unemployed, formulate a joint policy on armaments and examine all angles of economic and financial problems.

If Latin-American nations entered into the plan with the intention of coöperating, he said, there was great hope that a return to normal would be hastened. Otherwise, he warned, dire results may occur with wide and grave reverberations.

He indicated that his suggestions were prompted in part by President Hoover's plan for a war debt moratorium and said he believed now was the time to act in the Western Hemisphere as well as in the Old World.

PARIS EXPECTED TO ASK CHANGE IN DEBT SCHEME

Cabinet Favors Proposal in General, Despite Stiff Opposition

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

PARIS, June 23—Acceptance by the French Government of President Hoover's proposal for a war debt holiday appears assured, although certain reservations are expected with regard to the so-called unconditional payments due from Germany under the Young Plan.

The Cabinet meeting this morning heard reports from Aristide Briand, Foreign Minister; Pierre Etienne Flandin, Minister of Finance, and François Pietri, Minister of the Budget, on this subject, but decided to postpone the drawing up of the official reply to the United States Government until tomorrow when the Ministerial Council will meet again for that purpose.

By postponing final decision the Cabinet gives the Chamber of Deputies an opportunity to air its views in the debate tonight, and avoids its being accused of acting without consulting the people's representatives.

In spite of threats by political leaders of a violent parliamentary offensive against the Government should it approve the Hoover proposal, and in spite of almost unanimous opposition in the press, the French Government undoubtedly favors acceptance of the American offer with only a single important modification.

Payment to World Bank

The principal reservation which France desires to make is that the so-called unconditional reparations payments due to France from Germany during the year should not be canceled, but paid into the Bank for International Settlements, to be loaned to Germany and other countries which urgently require assistance during the present economic crisis. Although unwilling to make a free gift to Germany of $120,000,000, the Government is understood to be willing to sanction loaning that amount through the Basel institution.

This French counterproposal to the Hoover offer, while advocating an important change in the simple debt suspension program suggested by the American President is, nevertheless, in keeping with the intent of the Hoover scheme whose essence, according to the Hoover statement is "to give time to permit debtor countries to recover their national prosperity."

Another point on which France is insistent is that the Young plan must continue in force after a year of debt holiday has expired. Just as Mr. Hoover says, "I do not approve in any remote sense of cancelation of debts to us," it is regarded as inadmissible that during this year of delay the un-

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Mexican Indians Taking Culture To Their People

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO CITY—With 150 graduates already working as rural school-teachers among their own Indian tribes, 215 Indian youths are at present attending the House of the Indian Student in Mexico City, later to take culture and modernity to their people in various sections of the republic.

The House of the Indian Student was founded during the administration of Gen. Plutarco Elias Calles, as part of the program of the Revolutionary Government in uplifting the standard of life of the native Indian.

Care is taken that Indian students at this school come in contact with white and mestizo citizens of Mexico, for it is the aim of the revolution to develop eventually a true fusion of the Mexican races that at present include Indians, mestizos and whites, with the mestizos, or mixed race, far in the majority and the whites in the minority. Unlike in the United States, where it is desired to retain the Indian race as a separate identity, in Mexico its fusion with the Creole is encouraged.

Nearly all Indian tribes, including the Aztecs, Mayas, Tarahumaras, Mixtecs, Huicholes, Tarascos, Chamulas, Otomies, and Yaquis, are at present represented in the student body of the House of the Indian Student.

WORLD CREDIT HELD AT STAKE IN PLAN TO DELAY WAR DEBT

United European Support Needed to Carry Plan Through Congress

HOOVER PUTS ISSUE OUTSIDE OF POLITICS

British Ready to Start Negotiations to Give Effect to Proposal

COMPROMISE OFFER TO FRANCE HINTED

By ROBERT S. ALLEN
Staff Correspondent
Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, June 23—Prompt concurrence by the allied powers in the President's proposal for a one-year suspension of reparations and war debt payments is vitally essential if the full effects of the step are to be realized, it is held here in Administration quarters.

Unless France, Italy and Great Britain, the three controlling powers, throw their whole-hearted approval behind the plan at once, its moral effect will be greatly curtailed as regards Germany, and the problem of mobilizing public sentiment behind it in the United States will be greatly extended, it is declared.

It is for this reason that European reaction is being intently followed by the President and his advisers. Particularly is the temper of the French viewpoint the focus of attention.

British and Italian coöperation is considered assured. The French Government has still, however, to indicate its stand. It is considered impossible that France will refuse to participate in this far-reaching measure to accelerate Germany's, and the whole world's, economic recovery.

Public Support Essential

The question is whether France will join in the movement on the basis proposed by the President, or will insist upon reservations and modifications. The Administration will, of course, give ready consideration to any suggestion, but it is felt strongly here that what is most urgently needed is dispatch and prompt action.

The German economic and political situation is in so precarious a state, it is declared, as to require at present above all a "psychological impetus." The announcement of the President's proposal initiated that, it is asserted. What is necessary now is world approval to "put it over" in Germany.

In another respect, the same is true as regards the United States, it is said. Public opinion has been lifted off its feet, so to speak, by the boldness and sweep of the President's plan. The country is with him.

But at the same time, the proposition entails a very real sacrifice upon the American taxpayers, especially in the current depressed business conditions. It will mean a loss of approximately $250,000,000 in revenue, which in the light of an approximate $1,000,000,000 deficit is no small item.

Prompt Action Emphasized

The American people are behind the President on his proposal, it is held, but they want to see the European powers respond just as generously. Should these countries hedge and raise objections, it is entirely possible that American opinion may be aroused and resentment be displayed, it is pointed out.

It is for this reason that the President is stressing the importance of prompt European approval. Germany needs such assurance to save it from political and economic chaos, and the United States, which will make the largest sacrifice among the allied powers, such expression of coöperation in order to insure congressional acceptance.

The President is fully aware of the danger of excess enthusiasm for his achievement in Republican circles, and has gone out of his way to stress the nonpolitical character of the proposal.

He realizes fully that only a nonpartisan effort can "sell" the plan to the American people and insure its acceptance by Congress. Democratic opposition, if it developed, would be practically certain to mean defeat of the proposition next session, as they will for all practical purposes dominate the coming Congress.

For this reason the President has throughout sought the advice and coöperation of Democratic leaders. The latter have responded freely and whole-heartedly.

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, June 23—The British Government is prepared to begin at once negotiations to give immediate effect to President Hoover's war debts proposals, which the more they are discussed the deeper becomes the conviction of their importance as making for restoration of world prosperity.

Stanley Baldwin, on behalf of the Conservatives, has joined David Lloyd George, representing the Liberals, in assuring the Prime Minister, Ramsay MacDonald, that he can count upon the whole-hearted support of all British political parties.

Stability of basic international institutions of credit, including that of the gold standard itself, is recognized as being at stake, since Germany could not collapse without bringing down in its fall far wider structures than itself.

Market Rise Studied

The question of what is to be the next step now engages British attention. It is held that the rise of £1,000,000,000 recorded yesterday in the quoted value of stock market securities, while showing the magnitude of the breathing space that Mr. Hoover's offer has afforded, is built upon hope and not upon achievement.

The bears for the moment have rushed to cover, but the condition of the markets is still highly artificial. Potential sellers—as one authority here puts it—far outnumber potential buyers. There is a pent-up mass of selling liable to be released if any hitch occurs in connection with the suspension of war debt payments.

Recovery in exchange, encouraging as it has been has left the rates such that gold shipments from Berlin are still able to continue.

Regarding the position taken by France, the fact is admitted that next to the United States France is called upon to make the greatest immediate sacrifice, and that French national finances would be strained by acceptance of the conditions laid down.

Compromise Suggested

The suggestion is made in City circles that a difference may have to be made between the conditional and unconditional part of German liabilities, so as to reconcile the temporary suspension involved in the Hoover offer with the permanent factors of the Young plan.

It is claimed, however, that France is not in a position to refuse the Hoover offer unconditionally. This is because Germany has already the right to claim a moratorium on the conditional portion of the Young plan annuities, and that the remainder which France is entitled to receive unconditionally would not suffice to meet the Paris liabilities to London and Washington.

Meanwhile good will to the United States generally has found expression today in conferring an honorary degree at Cambridge upon Andrew W. Mellon, American Secretary of the Treasury.

Sieve That Holds Water Tests Standards of Building Cement

CHICAGO, June 23—A sieve that holds water! Yes, strange but true enough, one is among the many curious devices on view at the first national exhibit of testing apparatus and machines which opened here today in conjunction with the thirty-fourth annual meeting of the American Society for Testing Materials at the Stevens Hotel.

And whatever good, one asks, would such a sieve be to anyone? Well, testing engineers, it is said, find it a very useful thing in testing cement, as the best grade of cement is supposed to go through the microscopic holes without any difficulty, there being 40,000 of them to an inch. Forty thousand, the figure arrived at by multiplying 200 by 200, as the sieve is made of what is called "200" mesh wire.

But that's not all, because the sieve is exhibited in connection with a new device which shakes the pan this way and that, according to specifications registered on the control, so that no human effort is required in the procedure.

Then there is the device which tests currency paper for its folding qualities. An attendant explained that a dollar bill should be tough enough to fold 4000 times in each direction and so this machine keeps folding test paper to see if it will wear out before 4000 double folds have been executed. When questioned about a dollar bill stretcher, the attendant said this was work for economists rather than inventors.

The city of Los Angeles is exhibiting an apparatus, resembling a child's foot-propelled sidewalk playcar, which is attached to an automobile for measuring the roughness of roads, while a detonation test unit, for distinguishing the knock properties of gasoline, is exhibited by a joint committee of the Automotive and Petroleum Industries and the United States Bureau of Standards.

Testing of the fire-resisting properties of certain woods, of the fatigue of machinery, and the strain-resisting ability of structural steel under high pressures, is also made possible through the simple operation of pieces of apparatus in the display.

POINCARÉ HEADS BAR

PARIS, June 23 (AP)—Raymond Poincaré, France's war-time President, today fulfilled another of his ambitions when he was elected president of the Paris Bar Association by a vote of 804 to 77.

Moscow Press Regards Debt Holiday as Move To Save Capitalist Reich

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW, June 23—That President Hoover's proposal for a postponement of the reparation and debt payments represents an effort to save the capitalistic system of Germany and means the political and economic intervention of the United States in Europe, is the viewpoint expressed by the Soviet press, which only today prints the text of the Hoover statement.

Being inclined to take a pessimistic view of the prospects of the present social and economic order, the Soviet newspapers generally express the view that the suggestions will not meet the needs of the present crisis. Izvestia sarcastically observes: "Apparently guided by his inexhaustible optimism, Hoover imagines capitalism can be saved for the price of $246,000,000, representing the payments of debtor states to America. If capitalism could be saved so cheaply its cause would not be so bad. The actual situation is far more serious for capitalism."

Pravda thinks adoption of the Hoover proposal "will not go beyond temporary aid for the German state

budget as regards its foreign currency payments," adding, "the Hoover plan brings no relief to the toiling masses of Germany and does not save them from the unemployment and hunger which Bruening decreed." Pravda believes Mr. Hoover's proposal may lead to a sharpening of the relations between America and England on one side and France on the other, interpreting his proposal as a blow "directed against French hegemony, especially the financial hegemony, of Europe."

Pravda concludes: "It is the task of the Communist parties of Germany, France and America pitilessly to expose the new plan of saving Germany as a plan further fastening the chains of the Versailles system on German toilers. Our fraternal parties must show the proletariat of the whole world that real escape from the crisis is possible only on the revolutionary road."

Despite this, there is no reason to believe informed Soviet circles regard the German situation as promising an early revolutionary development along Communist lines. While it is believed here that Communist strength in Germany has notably increased, the prevalent viewpoint seems to be that further processes of disillusionment are necessary before German Communists may be in a position to strike for power.

Germany Looking Ahead With Renewed Confidence In Orderly Government

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, June 23—Germany looks ahead with confidence now as the result of President Hoover's action. The new attitude has reflected itself most strikingly and the stock exchange is enjoying a boom such as it has not experienced in many months.

Following a period of intense depression it was all the more gratifying The stock index went up 10 points and would have increased even more if the Bourse had not intervened.

For once the Reichsbank could register a slight surplus on foreign currency yesterday, after it was compelled to pay out hundreds of millions of gold marks the past week to satisfy the requirements of foreign exchange.

Under these circumstances the Reichsbank holds it can manage without the credit generously offered to it by the United States. But the fact that this credit is available, has helped banking circles here immensely.

Much Work Lies Ahead

Mr. Hoover's prompt action causes Germany to believe that the United States will not permit anyone to tamper with German currency, and this is worth more to the Reich than any amount of credit, it is said.

But Germany is not a nation to sit back with folded hands and enjoy a rest coming from the expected year of suspended payments, and it will not squander the money thus saved. It announces, on the other hand, that this year will be one of strenuous work.

The Reich must utilize the 12 months of freedom to clear up financial conditions, and German economics must start going again. Suspension of payments will not only put an end to the drain on German money, but it will also build up a wall against the dangers of extremists.

Mr. Hoover's message has taken the wind oue of the Hitler and Hugenberg sails, for neither Fascists nor Nationalist members have any serious argument to put forth against suspension of reparation payments.

Fascists try to minimize it by calling it a bluff, while Dr. Alfred Hugenberg demands revision, instead of suspension of payments. But neither is denying that it is a good thing.

That the idea of revision of the Young plan is also entertained in other political quarters, in fact by all Germans, is quite evident and by no means astonishing.

If the world has recovered at the end of a year of suspended payment, why should it return to a system which must wreck it, and if it is not yet recovered all the more reason for not going back to this system, is the view one hears here in general.

All Depends on France

The coming year of calm will give the Reich a chance to tackle reparation revision in peace and quiet. Of course all depends on France, it is admitted, but Germany is far too hopeful at present to believe that Paris will raise serious objection to the Hoover plan.

In fact Germans are in such a kindly attitude now that they openly admit that France is being called upon to make heavy sacrifices, but it is contended they're worth while in the interests of friendship between Germany and France.

Thus mere announcement of the removal of the pressure exercised by reparations on Germany has immediately met with a quick response, manifesting itself in greater willingness to consider France's feelings.

The Hoover message certainly is reviving this country like a refreshing rain after a long drought. The whole of Germany has brightened up.

Debt Plan Lifts Price Of Argentine Peso

BUENOS AIRES, June 23 (By U. P.)—President Hoover's plan for suspension of war debt payments had an immediate effect on the Argentine gold peso yesterday. The peso advanced from 141.25 for $100 to 137.85 for $100. A week ago it was 144.20 for $100.

Raul Prebisch, Assistant Secretary of Finance, declared it was too early to express a concrete opinion of Mr. Hoover's proposals, but added that the plan "will undoubtedly produce beneficial effects on the financial world, thus indirectly benefiting Argentina."

The grain market reflected optimism felt in financial circles, with wheat and linseed several points higher at the close.

Debt Delay Gratifies Government of Austria

WASHINGTON, June 22 (AP)—Edgar L. G. Prochnik, Minister of Austria, called at the State Department today to express the approval of his government of President Hoover's proposal for a year's holiday for payment of inter-governmental debts.

The Minister said after a call on the Undersecretary of State, William R. Castle Jr., that his Government received with "whole-hearted acceptance the spontaneous step of the American Government at this critical moment."

"We have always felt," he added, "that things in Europe would not take a turn for the better unless the United States agreed to help in Europe's economic recovery.

"Our situation is very similar to that in Germany. We are highly gratified at this step of President Hoover's."

The Minister said the proposal would affect payments on a $24,000,000 loan in Austria in 1919, shortly after the close of the World War for the purchase of wheat which the American Government had shipped to Italian ports for use in the war.

Canadian Premier Backs Relief of Debt Burdens

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, June 23—Canada's attitude toward President Hoover's international debt postponement scheme was indicated yesterday in Parliament when the Prime Minister, R. B. Bennett, was questioned on the matter by J. S. Woodsworth, Labor member for Winnipeg North Center.

"While this a matter which will require consideration by the Government," said Mr. Bennett, "I may state that the Government is in hearty accord with any proposals made by any country tending to alleviate present world conditions."

He explained that the proposal would entail the loss of $4,000,000 in revenue to Canada this year, its share of the German reparations.

Vienna Hails Proposal As Step to New Epoch

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA, June 23—President Hoover's proposed moratorium to European nations finds a welcome echo in central Europe. It is hailed as the beginning of a new economic era for this continent, and conclusive proof that despite great post-war difficulties world pessimism shall not triumph.

While emphasis is laid upon the direct benefits which must result to Germany, the consequence of these, politically, economically and financially, in central Europe is fully appreciated, since German economic recovery means the first step to the same end here.

The Foreign Minister, Dr. Johann Schober, in a press interview declares the world has been waiting for this step by Mr. Hoover. On behalf of Austrian women, Frau Marianna Hainisch last night dispatched to Mr. Hoover a telegram of thanks for his concern for the welfare of the German peoples and restoration of general European economy, which the proposed moratorium forecasts.

The Hungarian press devotes much space to the Hoover proposals and comments thereon, declaring them of great benefit to Hungarian economy which would be temporarily relieved of the heavy burden of about $5,000,000.

GAMBLING HOUSES CLOSED

MEXICO CITY, June 23 (By U. P.)—The Federal Government yesterday instructed the State Government of Tamaulipas that gambling houses at Matamoros, Nuevo Laredo and Reynosa, all along the United States border, are to be closed immediately.

PARIS EXPECTED TO ASK CHANGE IN DEBT SCHEME

(Continued from Page 1)

conditional part of reparations which is not postponed, according to the terms of the agreement, concluded at The Hague, should be sacrificed.

Bond Issue Proposed

Answering economists, both American and French, who declare that France has no more to lose through accepting the American proposal than would be the case if Germany employed its right of declaring a moratorium under the Young plan, Pertinax, in Echo de Paris, maintains that the burden of the Hoover scheme would be much heavier for France, and points out numerous technical details, which would increase the cost to the French budget.

It is considered in financial circles that the hole caused in the budget by permitting Germany to make "unconditional" payments, not to France, but to the International Bank, could be filled without resort to new taxation. Short-term Treasury bonds might be issued to avoid a deficit.

All the French experts who had a share in elaborating the Young plan and in the negotiations at The Hague are actively working under the direction of the Ministries of Finance, Budget and Foreign Affairs upon elaboration of the official reply to Mr. Hoover's proposal.

Young Plan Shares Rise

The effect on the Paris stock exchange of the Hoover offer was to make financial circles enthusiastic as to its possible results. A violent rise in the price of many securities, amounting almost to a boom, took place as the result of a corresponding improvement in New York, London, Berlin, Brussels, Amsterdam and elsewhere. Young Plan loan shares rose from 731 to 779.

The financial newspaper, Agence Economique et Financiere, declares that the Hoover scheme shows the way to adjustment of the gold situation and solving the problem of underconsumption, which lies at the base of the world crisis. It considers that the mere fact that the United States as a creditor country has recognized publicly that war debts are crushing European economy, and has shown itself willing to propose even a short moratorium, implies that America will eventually find it advisable to abandon the attempt to collect them.

Opposition to the Hoover plan continues practically unabated in the Parisian press and several deputies have announced their intention of attacking the Government at the earliest opportunity in the Chamber of Deputies for giving favorable consideration to it.

STATE EXPECTS 'TOURIST CROP'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SACRAMENTO, Calif.—A forecast of California's most valuable harvest, the "tourist crop," has been made for the current year by Frank G. Snook, chief of the State Division of Motor Vehicles. Mr. Snook places the number of visitors at 275,000, and estimates that they will leave California richer by some $16,000,000 when they depart.

SIX AMERICANS GET OBERLAENDER TRUST AWARDS

Dr. Millikan Among Those Who Will Go to Germany for Special Work

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, June 23—Dr. Robert A. Millikan, director of the California Institute of Technology, and six other American men and women have received awards from the Oberlaender Trust for special work of value to the general public. The trust was founded recently by Gustav Oberlaender of Reading, Pa., as an integral part of the Carl Schurz Memorial Foundation.

In establishing the trust Mr. Oberlaender specified that it must be used "for the support of American citizens who are actively engaged in work that concerns the public welfare," with the purpose of promoting good will between the United States and all German-speaking countries and to make a helpful contribution to American life.

Dr. Millikan will go to Germany to return the visit of Prof. Albert Einstein, and expects to arrive in that country about Nov. 1, according to an announcement made by Wilbur K. Thomas, executive director of the Carl Schurz Memorial Foundation, today.

Julian Harris, an editor of the Atlanta Constitution, and Mrs. Harris, who is an author, received awards to study reparations and public opinion in Germany and Austria.

Dr. Howard Hanson, director of the Eastman School of Music of the University of Rochester, received an award to continue his activities in discovering promising works of young German composers for production in America, and in conducting German orchestras in the presentation of American compositions to German audiences.

Dr. Walter Williams, president of the University of Missouri, journalist and educator, has received an award to visit German and Austrian educational centers and newspaper editors; John Nolen, city planning and landscape architect, of Cambridge, Mass., will study the development of city planning in Germany, particularly the beautifying of river banks and water fronts, and Dr. Alice Hamilton, professor at Harvard Medical School, will carry on special research in industrial insurance.

Plans for Scottish University Extolled

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, June 23—Agreeable surprise at American interest in the Celtic renaissance was voiced by Angus Robertson of London just before he left here for England today aboard the steamship Caledonia of the Anchor Line after having conferred with leaders of the American Iona Society regarding the establishment of a $10,000,000 university at Inverness, Scot. Mr. Robertson was the guest of Prof. John L. Gerig of Columbia University, vice-president of the society.

Scots throughout the world, Mr. Robertson said, are mindful of the value of Celtic tradition in both the literary and practical arts. By giving expression to the Scottish thought, he said, the proposed university at Inverness will meet many educational needs of the Highland people.

"The curriculum will not be limited to classical studies," he said, "but will include departments of technical and scientific courses in subjects related to the traditional arts and crafts of the people so as to develop those industries which have grown from the natural physical characteristics of the country."

SKELLY OIL COMPANY

Skelly Oil Company has omitted the quarterly dividend of $1.50 on the 6 per cent preferred, due at this time.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily except Sundays and holidays by The Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $9.00; six months, $4.50; three months, $2.25; one month, 75c. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

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Previously scheduled closing, June 27, deferred indefinitely to accommodate Public Demand for Seats!
Mansfield Thea., W. 47th. Evenings 8:30, $1 to $3 Popular Matinees 2:30, Wed. & Sat., $1 to $2.50

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The Sparkling Opera of OSCAR WILDE'S Time! 'PATIENCE'
BIGGEST THEATRE BARGAIN IN N. Y. "THRIFT" PRICES: Evgs. 50c to $2. Wed. Mats. 50c to $1. Sat. Mats. 50c to $1.50.
ERLANGER Thea., W. 44 St. PEnn. 6-7963. Evs. 8:30
2 Weeks Beg. Mon., June 29 "PIRATES OF PENZANCE" Seats Now

The Funniest and Cleanest Play in Town
ARTHUR SINCLAIR and MAIRE O'NEILL in
OLD MAN MURPHY
FULTON Thea., W. 46th St. Evs. 8:50, Mats. Wed., Sat. Best Seats $2. Lac. 2047

KATHARINE CORNELL
in
THE BARRETTS OF WIMPOLE STREET
by RUDOLF BESIER
Presented by KATHARINE CORNELL
Staged by GUTHRIE McCLINTIC
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BOSTON

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A picture for the entire family.
JANET GAYNOR
IN
'DADDY LONG LEGS'
~on the stage~
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"THE LITTLE REVUE"

fine arts STATE Theatre BUILDING
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Peasant life in all its realism.

There's nothing like "Something New"

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We invite you to see "your" type of dress . . . sure to be among the some 3000 we have here *(in sizes to fit even the woman who heretofore has required many apparel alterations)* . . . We want you to enjoy with us our glorified wash frocks . . . stunning ensembles for spectator sports . . . sheer gowns for the big events of Summer. Every dress is a compliment to the fine taste of discriminating women, fashion-alert misses and juniors . . . every price reflects our policy *never* to be undersold.

Merchandise of our quality cannot be purchased elsewhere for less, if at all.

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Last 9 days of 1/3 1/2 2/3 SAVINGS
WHEN THE CLOCK STRIKES FIVE on Friday, July 3, these SAVINGS—greatest in over 16 years—WILL END

Migrator Hat Boxes	Were $10 to $15	$6.95
Others were $15 to $100; now $10.85 to $64.50		
Men's Gladstone Cases	Were $18	$10.85
Others $21.00 to $80.00; Now $14.85 to $59.85		
Women's Fitted Suit Cases	Were $21.50 to $27.50	$14.85
Others $27.50 to $150; now $19.85 to $89.75		
Men's Bill Folds	Were $3.00 to $7.00	$1.85
Others were $1.50 to $15; now from 45c to $4.85		
Women's Hand Bags	Were $3.50 to $8.00	$1.85
Others were $5.00 to $35; now $2.85 to $16.85		
Men's Brief Cases	Were $5.00	$3.85
Others were $6.50 to $35; now $3.85 to $14.85		
Women's Silk Umbrellas	A special price	$2.95
Others $3.50 to $16; now from $2.35 to $9.85		
Men's Club Bags	Were $17.50	$9.85
Others $20 to $37.50; now $13.85 to $24.85		
Women's Overnite Cases	Were $8.50	$6.85
Others $27 to $47.50; now $19.85 to $24.85		

and dozens of others!

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(D. & W. GIBBS, LTD., BY APPOINTMENT TO HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE V)
In Our Own Special Cake and Package
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Standard Size and Quality, But New Shapes and Colors . . . Get Your Supply at These Prices *Now*

For years D. & W. Gibbs's fine English Soap has been renowned the world over for its luxurious qualities—its worth is *known!*

D. & W. Gibbs, by special arrangement, finally consented to make this Cake and Package *exclusively* for T. D. Whitney Company.

The soap itself is the standard Gibbs quality. Both Bath and Toilet size, most modern in shape, are dressed in gleaming cellophane, and weigh full 6 oz. and 3 oz., respectively, as do the Gibbs standard tablets.

The first large shipment arrived Sunday on the S. S. "Laconia." It is awaiting you in handsome Peach and Black boxes, containing either 6 Bath Size Cakes, or 3 Toilet Size Cakes.

But the best news for you is our Special Introductory Prices, at which you have an opportunity for complete selection in Bath, Toilet, or Cold Cream Soap. ***Introductory prices positively end June 30.***

ODORS AND COLORS

VIOLET (Violet) — LAVENDER (Blue)
ROSE GERANIUM (Pink) — BOUQUET (Green)
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TOILET SIZE CAKES	COLD CREAM SOAP (3 oz. Cakes Only)	BATH SIZE CAKES
6 for 80c	6 for $1	6 for $1.35
To be regularly $1.20	To be regularly $1.50	To be regularly $2

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COMPANIES SUED FOR PURCHASING OIL FROM SOVIET

Former Owners of Russian Oil Fields Charge Sales Illegal

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, June 22 — Court actions against two outstanding American oil companies in behalf of former owners of Russian oil fields in the Baku district for an accounting of oil sold to the defendants by the Soviet Government since 1925 were filed in the State Supreme Court here Saturday. The complaint charges that the Soviet seized the fields illegally in 1918 and never has been the rightful owner, and in consequence, the oil sold to the American companies was the property of the complainants.

One suit is against the Vacuum Oil Company, for an accounting of more than $30,000,000 as the value of 10,000,000 barrels of oil sold to the defendant since 1925, and the other against the Standard Oil Company of New York for $75,000,000. Judgments are asked for the sums that may be found due upon accounting.

Suits have been brought in the name of 16 corporations and two individuals as owners of leases or of the land itself in behalf of themselves and all the other owners of the Baku oil lands in pre-war times.

The two largest claimants are the I. Piteoff Company and M. Salimoff & Co., the former having one-thirtieth and the latter one-hundredth of the oil production prior to the Soviet confiscation of private holdings. The complaints were filed by Morris Hillquit as attorney for the complainants.

These charges, similar in both complaints, state that after the Russian Revolution the Soviet Government seized the oil lands and held them ever since. Since 1918 the Russian Government has been operating the field and confiscating the oil to its own use, shipping the product out of the Port of Batum, it is alleged. Production has increased greatly since 1925.

It is charged that the Standard Oil Company of New York and the Vacuum Oil Company received the oil from the Soviet Government with full knowledge that the latter was not the rightful owner.

St. John, N. B., Plans To Repair Fire Loss

ST. JOHN, N. B., June 23 (AP)—Plans for at least partial replacement of the buildings and commercial facilities destroyed in a fire here yesterday, estimated to have caused a loss of over $5,000,000, were being considered today.

The future of the port, it is believed, depends largely on the attitude of the Dominion Government. Harbor officials plan to start replacements so that by Dec. 1 the ocean services of the Canadian Pacific and other lines may be carried on, but since the harbor commission is under the control of the Government, plans would have to be approved at Ottawa.

A small fire in one shed was communicated to adjoining sheds, and firemen were unable to check the spread. Government property, sheds, houses, elevators, schooners and dories were destroyed.

HALL FOR WOMEN OPENED

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PEORIA, Ill.—In memory of Miss Jennie Constance, former English instructor at Bradley Polytechnic Institute here, Constance Hall, new dormitory for women, was formally dedicated June 9.

GOOD EXPORT COPPER SALES

Sales of copper for export this morning amounted to approximately 9,000,000 pounds.

From Shanghai to Boston—23 Days

DISPATCH ROUTED VIA FIRST SHANGHAI-LONDON AIR MAIL ROUTE

Although Going the Long Way Around, This Letter Reached Boston a Week Under the Time Usually Required by Steamship Mail and Nearly Four Months Sooner Than It Would Have Taken the Fastest Clipper Ship.

The first air mail plane out of Shanghai on the new Shanghai-London air mail service carried with it a letter from the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor which reached Boston yesterday, just 23 days after leaving Shanghai, or at least a week sooner than it would ordinarily have reached Boston by any other route.

The letter traveled the entire distance from Shanghai to London by air, arriving June 12, covering in 13 days what it takes the railroad mail about 21 days to do.

Although it took 10 days for the letter to reach Boston from London by ordinary steamship mail, it nevertheless completed its trip two-thirds of the way around the globe in a week less than it ordinarily takes a letter to reach Boston from Shanghai via the Pacific.

According to officials at the Boston Post Office, letters have been known to arrive here 27 days after leaving Shanghai, but 30 is the usual time, they say.

The letter included a dispatch to the Monitor from the correspondent and the front page of the North China Daily News dated May 30, 1931.

Plenty of Water For Boston Area

Metropolitan Boston is assured an abundant water supply for one year even if no rain falls in the next 365 days, according to official state figures. The great impounding reservoir, Wachusett Dam, in the town of Clinton now presents this encouraging picture.

Last February the water behind the big dam had dwindled to 45 feet below what is called high-water mark, the lowest content the reservoir has ever held. Since February, 15 inches of water have fallen in the Wachusett watershed and now the supply has risen until it stands only 6 feet 3 inches below high water mark.

But this supply of some 60,000,000,000 gallons was not made good until the new tunnel leading from the Ware River some miles to the westward had been opened in March. From then until June 14 water from the Ware River flowed by gravity to the Wachusett basin and it is estimated that one-third of the 39-foot gain in the reservoir has been furnished by the new source of supply.

Under the regulations imposed by the Federal Government, the Metropolitan Water Commission of Massachusetts may only draw water from the Ware River from March 20 until June 14, and then the height of that stream determines how much may be diverted to the Wachusett Dam for Greater Boston consumption.

When "full," or up to high-water mark, Wachusett Dam has an estimated content of 65,000,000,000 gallons of water. Past experience has shown that the metropolitan district consumes about 135,000,000 gallons a day.

VISITORS WARNED OF NEW MOTOR LAW

Certificates indicating that a policy of liability insurance has been taken out, or is to be taken out, must be carried by all owners of motor vehicles and trailers visiting Massachusetts from other states for more than 30 days. An amendment to the state automobile laws to this effect becomes operative next Thursday.

Visitors from states allowing more than this 30-day grace period to Massachusetts travelers will be given the benefit of any reciprocal arrangement which may exist between the two states. Certificates may be obtained at the Registry of Motor Vehicles.

Loan Expert Sent To Drought Area

WASHINGTON, June 23 (AP)—Arthur M. Hyde, Secretary of Agriculture, moved yesterday to extend financial assistance to northwest drought states through credit corporations. He dispatched a special representative, John G. Brown, to outline to North Dakota and Montana county representatives facilities available under the $10,000,000 emergency fund voted by the last Congress.

More than $9,000,000 of this fund remains. The Agriculture Department will make loans to individuals for purchasing stock in agricultural credit corporations and livestock loan companies, where the local community subscribes 30 per cent of the capital stock.

Credit corporation loans were extended for another year to permit greater participation.

ANDREW HOME FROM RUSSIA

NEW YORK, June 22 (AP)—A. Platt Andrew, a Representative from Massachusetts, who spent five weeks in Russia making a first-hand survey of the workings of the Five-Year Plan, came back today on the Ile de France.

Maine Traveling Library to Start

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AUGUSTA, Me.—The Maine State Library "Bookmobile," presented to the State by the Business and Professional Women's Clubs for the purpose of providing a wider distribution of reading matter to rural communities, will start on its travels about July 15, it is announced by Henry E. Dunnack, state librarian.

The itinerary of this personally conducted traveling library has been arranged to provide for a visit to every county in the State during the summer, and more than one trip into the larger counties.

The equipment is a one and one-half-ton motortruck with special body made to specifications, which will shelve 600 volumes in such a way that they may be readily consulted on tables formed by the lowering of the doors on the sides and rear of the body.

The "Bookmobile" will be "manned" by a trained librarian who is a graduate of Colby College and Columbia, and an assistant who has completed the one-year apprentice course of the Maine State Library. These two young women will visit the smaller communities and offer their books for loan. They will also try to establish new stations for the 25- and 50-volume sets of books which the State Library has for loan to schools and communities.

FIVE-DAY WEEK PLAN OPPOSED BY PRINTERS

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 23 (AP)—A resolution indorsing the five-day week in the printing industry and instructing all New England unions to insert a clause in future contracts making five days a week's work was reported unfavorably by the resolutions committee of the New England Typographical Union's twenty-second annual convention, which opened here yesterday.

The committee favored resolutions urging all union locals to protest against establishment of new radio stations whose programs would consist chiefly of advertising, and opposing wage reductions.

Heating Engineers Open Convention

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SWAMPSCOTT, Mass., June 23—Problems relating to the heating and ventilating of buildings are under discussion at the three-day annual summer sessions of the American Society of Heating and Ventilating Engineers at the New Ocean House beginning today.

Technical papers prepared by members and non-members of the society, dealing with various systems of heating, radiation, aeration and air infiltration, will be read and discussed at the sessions.

The group of engineers gathering for the convention include R. H. Trane of the Trane Company, LaCrosse, Wis.; T. F. McCoy, president of the society's Massachusetts chapter; John J. Nesbitt of the J. J. Nesbitt Company, Philadelphia; Frank B. Howell of the American Radiator Company, New York City; F. E. Giesecke of the Texas Agricultural and Mechanical College; Perry West, L. A. Harding and A. C. Willard, all past presidents of the American Society of Heating and Ventilating Engineers, and F. C. Houghton, research head of the society. It is expected that the total attendance will reach about 300 members and guests.

Willis H. Carrier of the Carrier Engineering Corporation at Newark, N. J., will preside over the meetings. Other officers of the organization are: F. B. Rowley, first vice-president, who, with Mrs. Rowley, piloted their American Eagle tri-plane from Minnesota to the East Boston Airport in 15 hours; W. T. Jones is second vice-president; F. D. Mensing, treasurer; A. V. Hutchinson, secretary; and P. D. Close, technical secretary.

The local committee on arrangements is headed by Col. D. S. Boyden with W. T. Jones as vice-chairman. A program of entertainment has been scheduled for the members between sessions and there is a ladies' committee, headed by Mrs. E. A. Dusossoit, to provide entertainment for women guests.

FIRE CHIEFS OPEN THEIR CONVENTION

A motion picture projector fire extinguisher which automatically stops the film and fills the film chamber with noncombustible gas, is one of many new devices for fire prevention being shown at the convention of New England Association of Fire Chiefs, opening today in Paul Revere Hall of the Mechanics Building.

Other new ideas include a mechanically driven hoist for raising the ladders on fire trucks, new light trucks for fire fighting in small towns and a dry powder which on the introduction of water instantly reacts and forms a fire-smothering foam.

Newburyport's Famous Old Houses To Be Opened to the Public on June 25

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEWBURYPORT, Mass., June 23—For the first time in its history Newburyport will open to the public Thursday, from 2 to 6 p. m. some of the fine old houses that better than anything else in the town prove its importance and prosperity in the early days of the nineteenth century when its customs receipts were the third largest in New England and gave it seventh place in the United States, with imports for a single month valued at $800,000.

Lining High Street, which has been voted "the finest street of fine old houses in New England," are several of those houses which, for the benefit of the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, will keep open house. In almost every case their gardens also are to be opened to the public and in every way complement the houses of which they are a part.

Among the more interesting houses to be shown are the Coffin house, 7 High Street, built about 1650 in what was then Newbury; the Caleb Cushing house at 63 High Street, built in the second decade of the nineteenth century, which is a fine example of the square, three-story house with balustraded roof and ornamental porch of the great American period; the Moseley house at 166 High Street, for which the land was bought in 1792 and which is remarkable for the beauty of its interior woodwork; the Hale house at 300 High Street, built in 1800 by Thomas Hale and continuously occupied by his descendants for over 100 years; and the Dexter house, 201 High Street, built just prior to the Revolution and which in 1798 became the home of "Lord" Timothy Dexter, the eccentric merchant who having "cleared sevinty nine per sent" on warming pans and "one hundred per sent & Littel over" on "bibels," both sold in the West Indies, explained his luck in "spekkelasion" in his book, "A Pickle for the Knowing Ones," published in 1802.

An interesting group also open to the public Thursday are the Marquand houses at Curzon's Mills, a short distance out of Newburyport on the road to Haverhill. There are two interesting old houses, one of them the home of John Phillip Marquand, the author, and an old grain mill now transformed into a residence.

30-STORY BUILDING FOR COAST

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

SAN FRANCISCO—A 30-story office building will be erected in this city during the next two years, the tower of which will be occupied by the Pacific network headquarters of the National Broadcasting Company and used for sending out the coast's first television broadcasts, it is anticipated by officials of the company.

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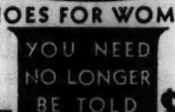
elsewhere in this issue.



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Winner of John Newbury Medal Writes Children's Books 'For Fun'

Elizabeth Coatsworth, Author of 'The Cat,' Adjudged the Best Juvenile Published in 1930, Talks On How She Set About Writing It

By JANET MABIE

A dog called "Bosun" lay snoozing on the floor; a year-old, star-eyed baby named Margaret, dressed fetchingly in a negligible jade bathing suit, gazed with wonder at the world represented in the book-filled room; a music box tinkled a fragile tune; and Elizabeth Coatsworth, torn from her typewriter, rubbed the rug with the tip of a blue sandal and tried to think how she could phrase the means by which her book, "The Cat Who Went to Heaven," came to be.

Ordinarily I don't think she would try. Only very silly people ask writers how they came to do their books; and only very harassed writers even try to answer, since the question is no more possible to answer than it is possible to say why water, put on a geranium leaf, becomes running silver.

Still, since the book had got the John Newbery medal for being the best juvenile book published in 1930, Miss Coatsworth was willing to see if she could say how she came to write it. She didn't make a very good job of it, because other ideas kept breaking in. But if you wanted to sort out the disjointed pieces at the last, and fit them together, the origin of the book had something to do with a long stay in the guest house of a Korean monastery, and a general liking for cats, and a larger understanding than most people except Orientals have for that type of Oriental legend which makes it perfectly plausible that cats and other animals are, on occasion, able to do things it is commonly supposed only human beings can do.

Grand Childhood

Then there was something else. Miss Coatsworth, to hear her tell about it, must have had a grand childhood. When she was 5 she had her first travel, and it was to England and the Scottish moors. Perhaps that is why she gravitates to the Cape Cod moors on slight provacation. She and her husband, Henry Beston, were going down to a moor near Eastham pretty soon now. Mr. Beston write "Outermost House" in a cabin on that moor, but it had only two rooms, and that would not be enough for a household which included the baby and a nurse and the varied parts of a family circle. So another house had been taken, and there they would sit, like frogs on especially fine lily pads.

A boy in school, sent to interview Miss Coatsworth for his school paper, would come back and report to you that Miss Coatsworth does not interview worth a cent. I thing it is because she has her eye fixed on things farther away than herself. She was willing enough to oblige, in the direction of chronology and so on, but things kept creeping in that seemed more amusing.

A Sabbath quiet was in the room, except for the baby's mild leapings about on a yellow blanket (which was realy a magic blanket shared with her by a pink rabbit, a yellow duck, a blue pig and a green hen and upon which the lot of them intended to do a good day's traveling before ever the lady with stars in her hair came along to laugh them all into bed).

Mr. Beston was invisible. Miss Coatsworth's mother sided with the baby in the matter of adventures. You look at Mrs. Coatsworth with interest, wondering if, underneath all Miss Coatsworth's writing, there is not a single very stout, beautiful thread, of sympathy and understanding, and opportunity provided, which supports the whole structure which is the type and character of her daughter's work.

Because, after the trip to England, there were other trips; long days in Berlin and Vienna, and Florence and Rome. And then the field widened and the Orient became, for the little girl, a place not dimly just a strange succession of names, but a place where people lived in a civilization so different from the Occident and, on many accounts, far more to be admired; and on all accounts, certainly to be studied and savored.

Went to Vassar

Miss Coatsworth was born in Buffalo and when it came time to go to college she went to Vassar. She was writing poetry then, and she said she felt now that a great deal of awfully good work was being done in the colleges, but that those who could see to it if they would were not sufficiently encouraging the writers to stick to writing; that there was entirely too much of a contemporary feeling that writing is a gift of birth; instead of which, it seemed to her, it was a thing which any ordinary intelligent person could do, and should, if the world were to continue being supplied with writing which becomes, of itself, one of the amenities to be enjoyed, to say nothing of its properties as an agent of knowledge and of cultivation. Miss Coatsworth added hastily that her husband would not agree with her at all that any intelligent person ought to be able to write, but would hold out for the view that a writer is born and not made and that the gift is a little like Mr. Barrie's charm about which if you lack it, nothing whatever can be done.

She was surprised and pleased, of course, that "The Cat," as she calls the book, had won the award. I thought she seemed more pleased for Macmillan, who published the book, than she was for herself, chiefly because it made the third year in which one of their publications had won the award. She was going to have to go to New Haven to the meeting of the American Library Association, where the award was to be announced this afternoon.

She was embarrassed by that. She had never stood up before a large company of people to say anything, and she thought she was going to seem a very odd person indeed while she acknowledged the honor. But she thought, at worst, it would only take her two minutes, and so she must not begrudge that.

How had she set about writing "The Cat"? The tiresome question kept drearily obtruding itself. Well, it had been pretty simple. She loved Oriental legends; not merely separate ones, but the whole idea of the legend in the East. She liked cats very well indeed, and though the household was, at the moment, without a cat that was a contretemps and would not occur very often; something, indeed, was to be done about it almost at once.

In the meantime there was the dog; dogs, she thought, were not as good subjects for poems as cats; but that was always a provocative statement to make, and who knew but thousands of the admirers of dogs might not pounce upon her to show her the error in her way for believing such a thing! At any rate she could withdraw with dignity behind the assertion that she, personally, preferred to people certain of her poems, as well as her prose with cats or a cat, reserving her observations and admiration of dogs for a different type of writing.

Indeed, her business was, she thought, really poetry, rather than juvenile prose. She did children's books for fun, in those intervals when one must rest from the heady labor of writing in the poetry form. But, since she had had such fun doing "The Cat," she was, to be sure, glad enough that it had turned into something "to buy scones with," considering that many writers have the misfortune to do for their fun only things with which they could never in the world buy even so much as a crumb.

She Likes to Write for Children

ELIZABETH COATSWORTH Bachrach

Author of Prize Winning Juvenile Book for 1930 With her Little Daughter

Tonight at the Pops

"The Prophet," Coronation March ..... Meyerbeer
"Merry Wives of Windsor," Overture ..... Nicolai
"En Sourdine" ..... Tellam
"Rigoletto," Fantasia ..... Verdi
"La Gozita" ..... Langendoen
"Thais," Meditation ..... Massenet
"Pathetic" Symphony, No. 6, Third Movement ..... Tchaikovsky
"Tales From the Vienna Woods," Waltz ..... Strauss
"March of the Little Lead Soldiers" ..... Pierné
"American Patrol" ..... Meacham

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. WEATHER BUREAU REPORT

Boston and Vicinity: Mostly cloudy, probably with showers, tonight and Wednesday; not much change in temperature; moderate westerly winds.

Maine: Partly cloudy tonight, probably with showers in southwest portions and in west portions Wednesday; not much change in temperature.

New Hampshire: Probably showers tonight and Wednesday; not much change in temperature.

Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Showers tonight and Wednesday; not much change in temperature.

Atlantic coast, north of Sandy Hook: Moderate westerly winds over north portions and moderate southwest winds over south portions and mostly overcast weather tonight and Wednesday, with showers over south portions.

Official Temperatures

(Standard time, 75th meridian)

	8 a. m. June 23	Max. June 22		8 a. m. June 23	Max. June 22
Atlantic City	64	70	Nantucket	58	70
Bismarck, N.D.	60	74	New Orleans	80	88
Boston	64	74	New York	62	74
Buffalo	60	74	Norfolk, Va.	74	88
Calgary	48		North Platte	70	96
Charleston	82	86	Philadelphia	68	80
Chicago	66	78	Phoenix, Ariz.	78	102
Cincinnati	74	92	Pittsburgh	72	84
Denver	70	92	Portland, Me.	58	62
Eastport, Me.	60	66	Raleigh	76	94
Hatteras	78	82	St. Louis	82	96
Helena, Mont.	52	78	St. Paul	58	82
Huron, S. D.	68	88	Salt Lake City	70	92
Jacksonville	82	90	San Francisco	56	68
Kansas City	80	96	Santa Fe, N.M.	60	84
Key West	80	82	Seattle	50	62
Los Angeles	66	90	Tampa	78	92
Memphis	76	94	Washington	74	82
Miami, Fla.	82	84	Wichita, Kan.	76	94
Montreal	60	66	Williston, N.D.	62	76

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday 6:23 p. m., Wednesday 6:48 a. m.
Height of tides 9.8 feet, 9.3 feet.

Light all vehicles at 8:55 p. m.

EVENTS TONIGHT

National Association of Credit Men: Playlet, "A Case for Business Service," presented by Western Division, Hotel Statler, 6:30.

American Society of Heating and Ventilating Engineers: Conference of chapter representatives, New Ocean House, Swampscott, 7; bridge party for ladies, 8.

American-Scandinavian Forum: Garden party, home of Mr. and Mrs. Olof Ohlson, 472 Crafts Street, Newton, 7:30.

Field and Forest Club: Ramblers evening walk to Brooks Estate; North Station 5:30 for West Medford.

Dinner, Crocscup-Pishon Post, Hotel Bradford, 6.

Theaters

Metropolitan — "Daddy Long Legs" (film), continuous.
Fine Arts—"The Village of Sin" (film).

EVENTS TOMORROW

American Society of Heating and Ventilating Engineers: Technical session, 9:30; motor trip, 9; golf, 2; New Ocean House, Swampscott.

Rotary Club of Boston: Luncheon, address, "Changing the World Picture," by Dr. Stephen I. Miller, National Association of Credit Men; Georgian Room, Hotel Statler, 12:15.

National Association of Credit Men: General session, ballroom, Hotel Statler, 9:30 to 12.

CURRENT EXHIBITIONS

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Open weekdays except Monday 10 to 5, Sundays, 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries at 11 o'clock. Special exhibitions; bookplates by Sidney Lawton Smith, recent gift of Mr. J. M. Andreini; chiaroscuro woodcuts; early Italian engravings; modern French paintings lent by John T. Spaulding, through September; loan exhibit of water colors by Winslow Homer; nineteenth century landscapes and seascapes; British mezzotint portraits.

Fogg Art Museum, corner Quincy Street and Broadway, Cambridge—Open weekdays, 9 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 5; admission free. English water colors of the early nineteenth century, including examples by Turner and Ruskin; French drawings; etchings, engravings, woodcuts and lithographs by Italian and German artists of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries; eighteenth century English etchings and nineteenth century lithographs; pieces by Rembrandt; Nanteuil, Whistler, Meryon and Schongauer.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—Open on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays from 10 to 4; admission fee 25c; Sundays from 1 to 4, admission free.

Robert C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Decorative paintings of the eighteenth century by English and continental masters.

Casson Galleries, 572 Boylston Street—Etchings in color by D. F. Tyson.

Doll & Richards, 138 Newbury Street—Bronzes by Richardson White. Through June 27.

Schervee Studios, 663 Boylston Street—Etchings and engravings about ships and the sea. Through June 30.

For Other Exhibitions, See Monday's Monitor.

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UNIFORM ACTION IN BANKRUPTCY IS RECOMMENDED

Assistant to Attorney-General Addresses National Credit Men

Greater uniformity in administering the bankruptcy laws was urged today by Lloyd Garrison, special assistant to the United States Attorney-General, in an address before the General Bankruptcy Session of the National Association of Credit Men and Credit Congress of Industry in convention at the Hotel Statler.

Mr. Garrison recommended establishment of some permanent governmental agency which would specifically work for coördination and unification of bankruptcy laws, besides promptly and thoroughly investigating any complaints of maladministration, and gather full data, both statistical and otherwise, concerning the operations of the law.

He said that such an agency might be established through the appointment by the Attorney-General of the United States of a full-time supervisor for each circuit who would travel around the circuit, talk with referees, judges, attorneys, mercantile organizations and act in a purely advisory capacity in attempting to bring about a larger measure of uniformity. These supervisors, Mr. Garrison believes, could meet periodically in Washington and act as a general coördinating agency for the country.

More Uniformity

In presenting the suggestions which he believed would bring about more uniformity of bankruptcy laws, Mr. Garrison said that they were only tentative and did not represent in any way the views of the Department of Justice.

Speaking on the side of the creditors in bankruptcy cases, Mr. Garrison said that most of the enormous losses to creditors through business failures are suffered before bankruptcy begins.

"The creditors themselves are to a certain extent to blame for the situation that confronts us," he pointed out. "Too often they extend credit to debtors who never should have it, and too often also they fail to coöperate in taking prompt and common action forthe benefit of all when their debtors get into difficulties."

Mr. Garrison said that he believed settlement of the affairs of debtors and creditors out of court through assignments for the benefit of creditors and other instruments of like nature, would reduce the losses that occur before bankruptcy.

Report Submitted

Other speakers at the bankruptcy session were W. Randolph Montgomery, general counsel, N. A. C. M., who submitted a report of the National Bankruptcy Committee of the association, and Orville Livingston, secretary-manager, St. Louis Association of Credit Men.

This noon, a foreign trade luncheon was held at the Hotel Brunswick, with Samuel D. Post, vice-president of the Guaranty Trust Company, of New York, addressing the delegates on "Current Problems of Foreign Exchange." Nearly 30 representatives of the New England Export Club were present with the foreign trade members of the Credit Association.

William S. Muller, president of the New York Curb Exchange, addressed this morning's general session on the "Evolution of the New York Curb Exchange." He described its beginning "under a buttonwood tree" near what is now 65 Wall Street, and traced its progress through the years to the present time when, it is recognized, he said, as one of the greatest security markets of the world holding prestige in international financial affairs.

The keynote of the convention was presented in a speech by Dr. Stephen I. Miller, executive manager, National Association of Credit Men, at the opening session late yesterday afternoon. Mr. Miller outlined a broad general platform for business.

Mergers are the greatest force in the elimination of waste and the promotion of business welfare, he said, urging modification of the Sherman-Clayton Acts to allow legitimate economies and better business administration.

Other speakers at the morning session were Ernest I. Kilcup, of Providence; William Clark, judge in the United States District Court, District of New Jersey, and Henry Detchon, general manager, Canadian Credit Men's Trust Association, Ltd., who extended greetings from the Canadian Credit Men.

Monitor News on Air Daily From WHDH

AROUND the world of news in 15 minutes is featured by The Christian Science Monitor in its daily broadcast from Station WHDH (361 meters-830 kilocycles). This program, entitled "The Monitor Views the News," is given each weekday at 6:30 p. m. (E. D. T.)

RUTH NICHOLS' PLANE CRASHES AT ST. JOHN

ST. JOHN, N. B., June 23 (AP)—Miss Ruth Nichols, holder of the world's altitude record for women, was still intent today on following the Lindbergh trail to Paris although she crashed her plane here yesterday evening on landing after a flight from New York.

She immediately wired her mother that she was not seriously injured and smilingly asserted she would not let "that little spill" deter her from the goal she seeks. The mishap occurred at the end of the first lap of what was to have been a transatlantic flight when the setting sun got in her eyes for an instant as she was about to land.

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Lucy Lee's Reminders!

SMART folk—who are "in the swim" this gay season — are choosing their beach wardrobes —complete from chic Mexican sombreros to smart espadrilles —at "Shepard's-by-the-Sea!" Here they find costumes that are "right" in fashion and quality—ensembled for convenient selection

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MODERN KNIGHTS URGED TO BATTLE AGAINST CRIME

Minnesota Governor Welcomes Delegates to Templar Conclave

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., June 23—Knights Templar carrying the heritage of the Crusaders were urged to strengthen their ideals by battling against crime and social and economic injustices at a luncheon given in their honor by 21 Minneapolis civic clubs Monday.

Welcoming the Knights to Minnesota for the thirty-eighth triennial conclave Gov. Floyd Olson, himself a member of the order, declared that "the day of the Crusaders is not past for the public-spirited citizen."

"Modern Saladins," he continued, "are seeking the exploitation of economic groups and plundering of the natural resources to deprive the people of their rightful opportunities, just as the Saladin of old attempted to prevent the founders of Knights Templar from acquiring and holding the Holy Land.

"It is for you, as members of a great organization, to preserve and protect our representative form of government, and the rights and liberties of the citizens, to the end that our nation may become a better place for all of its people to live in."

Minnesota's Chief Executive shared honors with Gov. Louis L. Emmerson of Illinois, treasurer of the Grand Encampment. Governor Emmerson pointed out that "government is an individual as well as a collective responsibility and the interest in government which now prevails in the United States is an indication that we have as a nation accepted that individual responsibility and are prepared to bolster up any weaknesses which may have a period."

The pomp and pageantry of the conclave took on added significance with the arrival of special trains bringing Knights from the Atlantic and Pacific coast cities. Luncheons, dinners, receptions, golf tournaments and excursions crowded the day's program. Officers of the Grand Encampment were guests of the Oregon Grand Commandery at a luncheon at which was served a 75-pound baked royal Chinook salmon.

In the evening a number of major events held the interest of the plumed visitors. Masons of 26 lodges exemplified the third degree of Masonry at Cataract Temple, considered one of the outstanding lodge buildings in the country.

"The Crusaders," a pageant unfolding the story of ancient Antioch, was produced on an outdoor stage by 300 performers. A pyrotechnic display, exhibition drills and a band concert supplemented the entertainment program.

At the Powder Horn Park, a crowd of 70,000 participated in the community singing arranged in honor of the Knights. It was the largest crowd ever to assemble in a Minneapolis park for a singing program and the occasion was made notable by the attendance of a group of Chippewa Indians, who journeyed from their reservation about 100 miles north of the city to honor the visitors. The braves, squaws and a papoose appeared on the bandstand to enact their ancient tribal ceremonies and to chant ther tribal songs.

At still another park, the Three Arts Club of Minneapolis presented Verdi's opera "Il Trovatore," for the Knights.

SOUTHERN RAILS SEEK HIGHER FREIGHT RATES

MONTGOMERY, Ala., June 23 (AP)—All southern railroads operating east of the Mississippi River yesterday filed a petition with the Alabama Public Service Commission asking for an increase of 15 per cent in freight rates. Similar petitions were addressed to public service commissions and railroad regulatory bodies in Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, Kentucky, Louisiana, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee and Virginia.

The petition, signed by J. E. Tilford of Atlanta, chairman of the executive traffic committee of the carriers in the southern group, said the increase was "imperatively necessary in the public interest," and asked that it be made effective at the earliest possible date.

Untermyer, Balked On Plan, Resigns

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, June 22—Samuel Untermyer, special counsel to the New York City Transit Commission for the last five years, has resigned as a result of the commission's failure to adopt and promulgate a plan for the unification of the two principal subway lines here. His letter of resignation assailed John H. Delaney, chairman of the City Board of Transportation, for an alleged usurpation of the Transit Commission's functions in negotiating with the counsel for the Brooklyn-Manhattan Transit and the Interborough Rapid Transit for a unification plan to be worked out by them.

The situation was precipitated by the willingness of two members of the Transit Commission—William G. Fullen and Leon G. Godley—to attend a series of conferences arranged by Mr. Delaney, from which Mr. Untermyer was barred. The Republican member of the Transit Commission, Mr. Lockwood, refused to attend these unless Mr. Untermyer was invited.

Difficulties of the conferees in arranging for a unification of the two privately owned transit companies here is based upon their failure to arrive at a fair valuation for these lines. Mr. Untermyer had recommended a tentative price of $213,000,000 for the Brooklyn-Manhattan Transit, but this has been scaled down sharply by the Transit Commission's engineers, based upon reproduction costs.

NEED OF SPIRITUALITY VOICED BY EDUCATOR

POCONO PINES, Pa., June 23 (AP)—A picture of mankind, enslaved by the machine, rushing headlong into another international catastrophe, was drawn for delegates to the thirty-ninth international Walther League convention yesterday by Harry Eberline of Detroit, chairman of the board of directors of Valparaiso University, Valparaiso, Ind.

Mr. Eberline said the field of social control has not kept pace with material achievements. He asserted education will help solve many of the problems confronting America, and that many universities have failed dismally because they have ignored "the one important thing in connection with their work, personal spirituality."

NEW ARGENTINE MOTOR DUTY

BUENOS AIRES, Arg., June 22 (By U. P.)—In future, automobile duties will be based on the prices figuring in "Automobile Topics," less 20 per cent "imaginary profit," plus 10 per cent freight and insurance charges, according to a decree issued Saturday by the Administrator-General of Customs.

Have You Read
MARY BAKER EDDY
A Life Size Portrait
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Keynes Says Investment Halt Caused Depression in Business

British Economist Urges Consideration of Reviving Activity of Withdrawn Capital—He Holds Slump Started Before Market Decline

SPECIAL FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO, June 23—The cause of the world business slump is to be found in the halt of investment, declared John Maynard Keynes, British economist, in opening the Harris Foundation Institute at the University of Chicago last night.

"I find the explanation of the current business losses, of the reduction of output and of the unemployment which necessarily ensues on this, not in the high level of investment which was proceeding up to the spring of 1929, but in the subsequent cessation of this investment," said Mr. Keynes. "I see no hope of a recovery except in a revival of the high level of investment.

"I suggest, therefore, that the questions to which we have to bend our intelligences are the causes of the collapse of investment and the means of reviving investment. We cannot hope either to prophesy or to limit the duration of the slump except as the result of our understanding of these phenomena."

The topic of this institute, the eighth at the university, is world unemployment. Besides Mr. Keynes, Fellow and Bursar of King's College, Cambridge, and principal representative of the British Treasury at the Paris Peace Conference of 1919, two other European economists have been brought here for the discussions. They are Karl Pribram, professor of economics and political science at the University of Frankfurt, and E. J. Phelan, chief of the diplomatic division, International Labor Office, Geneva.

These three will each deliver three public lectures, the series concluding July 3. A number of American economists have been invited for the round tables which are private.

Mr. Keynes' theory that the depression is caused fundamentally by the failure of investors to invest seems akin and completmentary to the American doctrine that purchasing power must be kept up by high wages so that business may have buyers.

"Looking back," he continued, "it is now clear that the decline of investment began early in 1929, that it preceded, and, according to my theory, was the cause of, the decline in business profits, and that it had gathered considerable momentum prior to the Wall Street slump in the autumn of 1929.

"Why did investment fall away? Probably it was due to a complex of causes: too high a rate of interest was being paid; even if some new investment could earn these high rates, in the course of time all the best propositions had got taken up, and the cream was off the business; but just at this moment, so far from falling, the rate of interest was rising. The efforts of the Federal Reserve banks to check the boom on Wall Street was making borrowing exceedingly dear to all kinds of borrowers.

"A further consequence of the very dear money in the United States was to exercise a drag on the gold of the rest of the world and hence to cause a credit contraction everywhere; and a third consequence was the unwillingness of American investors to buy foreign bonds since they found speculation in their own common stocks much more exciting. In 1929 net purchases of this character by the United States fell to about a quarter of what it had been the previous year, and in 1930 they fell so low as to be negligible.

"I need hardly remind you how much fixed investment fell away in the United States. If we take the familiar Dodge figures for 1925 as our index of 100, we find a fall to 88 in 1929, and to 64 in 1930; while at the present time the figures are lower. But this falling away of fixed investment, while most marked, perhaps, in the United States, was not confined to that country. The complex of circumstances which I have outlined combined to cause a very marked diminution in the rate of investment all over the world.

"Once this decline was started on a significant scale, it is exceedingly easy to see, on my way of looking at the matter, how the mere fact of a decline precipitated a further decline. For the high level of profits began to fall away, the prices of commodities inevitably declined and these things brought with them a series of further consequences.

"The decline in output brought a disinvestment in working capital. In the United States this was on a huge scale.

"The decline in profit diminished the attractions of all kinds of investment.

"The fall in prices and the cessation of lending destroyed the credit of overseas borrowers, and they made borrowing dearer for them just at the moment when they needed cheaper loans if they were to continue.

"This decline has continued down to the present time, and so far as fixed investment is concerned the volume of new investment must be today, taking the world as a whole, at the lowest figure for very many years.

"Here I find—and I find without any doubts or reserves whatsoever—the whole of the explanation of the present state of affairs.

"But there is, I am afraid you may say, one very serious gap in my argument. I have been making all through a tacit assumption. And for those who do not accept this assumption, the conclusions must be unconvincing.

"My assumption is this: I have taken it for granted so far, that, if the volume of investment falls off, then of necessity the level of business profits falls away also. Grant me this and the rest, I think, follows."

Case Opens Against Dry Law Violators

NEWARK, N. J., June 23 (AP)—The United States Government yesterday began its effort to convict one of the largest groups of men ever indicted for conspiracy to violate the National Prohibition Act, in the case of the Atlantic Highlands rum syndicate.

The Government, through Phillip Forman, district attorney, said the 59 men indicted comprised an efficient organization, operating with executive and other departments in the same fashion as a large legal business conducts its affairs.

Ship, trucks, radio station and graft to officers of the law, the Government held, played a part in the conspiracy. Indictment was returned after a raid at the "Mansion House," Atlantic Highlands, the former home of Oscar Hammerstein, on Oct. 16, 1929. It charges the syndicate brought in liquor in huge quantities, principally from Canada.

The case is being heard by a jury and Judge J. Lyles Glenn of Rockhill, S. C., appointed to sit in the New Jersey district by Charles E. Hughes, Chief Justice of the United States.

Appeal Under Way For Bank Officers

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, June 22—While plans were being pressed today for the speedy trial of Isidor J. Kresel, attorney and director of the closed Bank of United States, an appeal was being prepared by counsel for the three convicted officers of the bank, Bernard K. Marcus, president; Saul Singer, executive vice-president, and Herbert Singer, president of one of the bank's affiliates.

The convicted officials face a maximum penalty of seven years' imprisonment each when they appear for sentence in the Court of General Sessions tomorrow.

Charles H. Tuttle, counsel for Mr. Marcus and Emory R. Buckner, counsel for Saul Singer, conferred with Thomas C. T. Crain, district attorney, yesterday, with a view to obtaining his coöperation for an early appeal of the case.

URUGUAYANS ACCEPT

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay, June 23 (By U. P.)—The Industrial and Commercial Federation accepted an invitation yesterday to send a delegation to the Pan-American Commercial Congress in Washington next October.

AMERICA FOUND MAKING GREAT STRIDE IN MUSIC

Federated Clubs Hear of Plans for Fostering Further Development

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

SAN FRANCISCO, June 23—America has made great headway in music, but there is much room for further development in every branch of this great art. This was the conclusion reached by speakers before the seventeenth biennial convention of the National Federation of Music Clubs here yesterday.

More than 1000 delegates from all parts of the United States listened with eager interest to plans and programs for fostering musical development in America, not only in the artist who is probably most fully developed of all, but in the listening public and among the great body of those who are amateur musicians in the finest sense of that word.

It is not enough to further the development of artists, Mrs. Elmer J. Ottaway, president of the federation, declared. The Federated Clubs are doing much in that direction and there is no dearth of excellent material and excellent musicians. It is necessary, also, to support those developed, she asserted.

Mrs. Ottaway cited as typical the case of George Anderson, who participated in a contest of the federation a few years ago, and though he happened to lose and returned home discouraged, has since been given a contract by the Metropolitan Opera Company of New York. "But," the speaker added, "you will not recognize him there, because he has assumed a fine Italian name. That is because we do not give proper recognition to our own American artists. Why is it we will not receive our own?"

The work of the federation in bringing advanced pupils to public attention was not only discussed but graphically demonstrated by the finals of a nation-wide contest, and the presentation of prizes ranging from $250 to $1000 each winner. At a dinner last evening the winners played and sang, and it was announced by J. Emmett Hayden, member of the San Francisco Board of Supervisors in charge of the city's musical activities, that each has been invited to play under the city's auspices next Friday as the first public performances on a professional basis.

Too great stress upon the development of professionalism among musicians was declared to be unwise by Mrs. Ottaway. She urged the teaching of music to many solely for their personal development and enjoyment, and suggested more choruses, civic orchestras and similar organizations as an outlet for such talent.

Prize winners in the federation's contests were:

Ruth Spindler of Lawrence, Kan., organ; Earl Lippy of Baltimore, and Louise Bernhardt of Melrose, Mass., low voice; George Tinker of Providence, R. I., and Helen Stokes of Baltimore, high voice; Lillian Rehberg of New York City, cello, and Samuel Thaviu of Chicago, violin.

Mrs. Lewis C. Lawson reported to the delegates the progress of an effort by the federation to place a musician in the hall of fame. The probable candidate will be Theodore Thomas, it was said. Mr. Thomas was characterized as "Father of the American Symphony."

Copy of First Charter Given William and Mary

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WILLIAMSBURG — William and Mary College has just come into possession of what is believed to be the oldest copy in existence of the original charter of the college, granted in 1693.

The time-worn document has been received from Harvard University, where it was recently found, stored in an old trunk in University Hall. Dampness has almost obliterated the greater part of the text. The original charter, dated Feb. 8, 1693 (Old Style), hung on the walls of the college building until the fire of 1859, when it was destroyed. An endeavor will be made to trace the history of this copy of the charter, which will be restored as well as possible and framed for preservation among the many other rare old documents now in the library.

Canada Cuts Bill For School Drilling

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

OTTAWA, June 23—The lone woman member, Miss Agnes Macphail, registered her annual patient protest against cadet training in the public schools when the estimates of the Department of National Defense came before Parliament yesterday.

While the annual grant for cadet services was cut from $50,000 to $40,000, the Minister of National Defense, D. M. Sutherland, stated that he regretted such a cut and hoped that it would be for one year only.

This led Miss Macphail to say that she had "hoped that as Britain had practically dispensed with cadets Canada would profit by the example."

Angus MacInnis, Labor member for South Vancouver, agreed with Miss Macphail, declaring that "we will keep at it until something is done" and "we have a large body of thoughtful people behind us." The item was passed against seven protestations.

50-Miles-an-Hour Truck With 15 Speeds Is Out

BALTIMORE, June 23 (AP)—A motor truck said to be capable of 50 miles an hour and of climbing a 65 per cent slope with a full 10-ton load has been developed by army engineers at the Camp Holabird quartermaster depot, it was announced yesterday.

One of the machines is to be given a 400-mile road test to Fort Bragg, North Carolina. Two of the trucks have been issued to the coast artillery and two to the air corps for tests.

The machine, powered with a six-cylinder 170-horsepower motor, has 12 forward speeds and three reverse.

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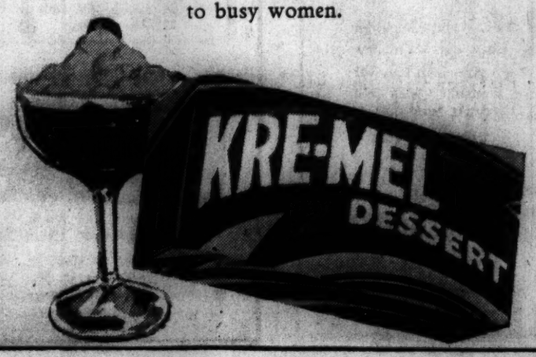

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Firm, crisp pickles of unusual high quality
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YOUR CHOICE Lb Pkg 18c

PEANUT BUTTER
Made from fresh roasted peanuts
Lb Pail or Jar 19c
2 Lbs Bulk 29c

PRICES FOR BOSTON AND VICINITY

WHERE NEW ENGLAND BUYS ITS FOODS

Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

AUSTIN BEATS SATO OF JAPAN

Favorites Advance in Wimbledon Lawn Tennis Championship Tournament

WIMBLEDON STADIUM, Eng., June 23 (AP)—H. W. "Bunny" Austin, England's favorite for the Wimbledon tennis throne abdicated by William Tatem Tilden 2d, today advanced to the third round of play with a surprisingly easy three-set victory over Hyotaro Sato of Japan. The scores were 6—1, 6—3, 6—0.

Nigel Sharpe, who yesterday upset Henri Cochet in a first-round match, continued his careful play to win from a fellow countryman, H. B. Purcell, in the second round. The scores were 6—0, 6—3, 6—2.

John W. Van Ryn, the first of the four Americans to play, defeated A. Merlin, one of France's young hopefuls, 6—2, 6—4, 6—1, to advance to the third round.

Young Sidney B. Wood Jr., United States, made short work of his second-round opponent, A. C. Crossley of Great Britain, 6—3, 6—3.

Mrs. Marjorie Gladman Van Ryn started off auspiciously in the women's singles by winning her first-round match from Miss E. R. Clarke of Great Britain, 6—3, 6—3.

Former King Alfonso of Spain entered the royal box shortly before Fred J. Perry, English Davis Cupper, and I. Aoki, Japanese star, took the center court for their match. He lounged in his chair, bareheaded and smiling.

Señorita Elvia de Alvarez, of Spain, fifth seeded star, won from Mrs. R. C. Lycett, of Great Britain, 2—6, 6—1, 6—2. The summary:

WIMBLEDON MEN'S TENNIS SINGLES
First Round

George M. Lott Jr., United States, defeated B. Berthet, France, 3—6, 6—3, 6—0, 6—2.

Jiro Sato, Japan, defeated Virgil G. Kirby, South Africa, 6—3, 6—2, 6—4.

Andres R. Sissener, Argentina, defeated W. F. Freeman, Great Britain, 5—7, 6—4, 6—4, 9—7.

E. Maier, Spain, defeated Norman G. Farquharson, South Africa, 9—7, 6—3, 5—7, 4—6, 6—3.

Ronaldo Boyd, Argentina, defeated K. C. Gander Dower, Great Britain, 9—7, 2—6, 7—5, 6—1.

H. W. Austin, Great Britain, defeated J. Malecek, Czechoslovakia, 6—3, 6—1, 6—4.

Franz W. Matejka, Austria, defeated Watson M. Washburn, United States, 6—3, 6—2, 6—4.

Jean Borotra, France, defeated A. J. Smith, Great Britain, 8—6, 4—6, 8—6, 6—1.

George Lyttleton Rogers, Ireland, defeated Gregory S. Mangin, U. S. A., 0—6, 8—6, 6—3, 6—3.

Hyotaro Sato, Japan, defeated Prince N. Magaloff, Russia, 6—3, 6—2, 6—4.

SECOND ROUND

S. B. Wood Jr., U. S. A., defeated A. C. Crossley, Great Britain, 6—3, 6—1, 6—2.

Lucilio del Castillo, Argentina, defeated L. Hecht, Czechoslovakia, 7—5, 6—4, 5—7, 2—6, 6—2.

H. W. Austin, Great Britain, defeated Hyotaro Sato, Japan, 6—1, 6—3, 6—0.

I. Kawachi, Japan, defeated Andres R. Sissener, Argentina, 6—2, 6—0, 6—1.

John W. Van Ryn, U. S. A., defeated A. Merlin, France, 6—2, 6—4, 6—1.

Nigel Sharpe, Great Britain, defeated H. B. Purcell, Great Britain, 6—0, 6—3, 6—2.

G. P. Hughes, Great Britain, defeated J. C. Gregory, Great Britain, 3—6, 1—6, 6—2, 6—3, 6—2.

Madan Mohan, India, defeated Ronaldo Boyd, Argentina, 6—1, 6—2, 6—1.

WOMEN'S SINGLES—First Round

Mrs. John W. Van Ryn, U. S. A., defeated E. R. Clarke, Great Britain, 6—3, 6—3.

Elvia de Alvarez, Spain, defeated Mrs. R. C. Lycett, Great Britain, 2—6, 6—1, 6—2.

QUALIFIER ONE OVER PAR FIGURES

MANCHESTER, Vt., June 23—J. N. McDonald of the Knickerbocker Country Club, Tenafly, N. J., with a 74 on the Equinox Links Club here led the qualifiers in the twenty-seventh annual tournament of the Summer Advertising Golf Association. McDonald equaled par 37 on the outward nine but his 37 coming in was one over par. J. A. Travers of Commonwealth Country Club, Boston, was second with a 77.

YORKSHIRE AND LANCASHIRE WIN

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, June 23—Yorkshire and Lancashire, two great rival northern cricketing counties which have often won the championship in the past, but this season have been obscured somewhat by the brilliance of teams in other parts of the country, gained victories in breezy style yesterday without entering upon the third day of play. Lancashire's win was over Gloucestershire, a team whose daring tactics and whirlwind play have infused so much interest into the early part of the season.

The adventurers from the West got off the mark in amazing style, leaped to the front in the race and stayed there some while exploiting "brighter cricket" for all they were worth. Then, the fashion of putting every ounce behind the effort for victory outright—and incidentally for 15 points instead of 5 for a lead in the first innings—was followed by other counties and on more than one occasion Gloucestershire was paid in its own coin as, for example at Manchester, yesterday, where Lancashire produced sparkling cricket to win by an innings and 147 runs.

Gloucestershire Bats First

It usually happens in cricket that, if one side shines brightly, the other doesn't and this certainly was true in the match under consideration. Gloucestershire decided to bat first on a wicket considerably affected by Friday's rain and was dismissed for the poor total of 101 runs, whereof the veteran A. G. Dipper made 59. Lancashire, determined to put a spoke in Gloucestershire's wheel, collected runs so fluently and speedily that it was able to declare its opening knock and get 309 runs, leaving the visitors faced with the task of collecting 208 to avoid defeat by margin and innings. At no time did this feat look like a high accomplishment as the Gloucestershire men, some with great reputations, passed to and from the wicket in a steady procession. Only two batsmen made more than 7 runs and the last wicket fell at 61.

The chief aids in bringing about this débâcle were the Lancashire bowlers, Frank Sibles, who captured four wickets for 18 runs, and Arthur Hopwood, who obtained four victims for precisely 1 run. In Lancashire's innings Charles Hallows and Ernest Tyldesley gave the fieldsmen some hard leather hunting. The pair put on 183 before they were parted, Hallows being responsible for 100, Tyldesley going on to hit 127. Gloucestershire was handicapped by the absence of Capt. B. H. Lyon and the wily bowler, T. W. Goddard.

Sutcliffe Scores 1000 Runs

The main feature of the game at Lords Ground here, where Yorkshire outplayed Middlesex, and very completely won by an innings and 65 runs, was Herbert Sutcliffe's achievement in scoring 120 for Yorkshire, which brought his total for the season to exactly 1000.

The only man who had previously reached four figures this summer is the famous Surrey veteran, J. B. Hobbs. Yorkshire, which has been singularly unfortunate in having its matches interfered with by rain, played this game as if anxious to take no chance on having victory snatched away by any atmospheric calamities that might be attaching to the third day. The visitors went hard after runs and got them to the number of 302 in the first innings.

Next to Sutcliffe's century, the best items were 82 by A. Mitchell and 31 by Emmott Robinson. Middlesex's team, hardly up to normal strength, found the fast bowling of W. E. Bowes and the slow deliveries of Hedley Verity more than it could cope with and collapsed twice—the first time for 111 and the second for 126. Bowes acquitted himself brilliantly and took 11 wickets for 102 runs. He put the ball into the stumps seven times and had Middlesex's tail-enders completely at his mercy. The only people who put up any effective resistance were G. T. S. Stevens with 23 and 50 and J. W. Hearne with 8 and 36.

Hole Halved in One —Australian Story

By the Associated Press

London, June 23

IN THE deluge of debt discussions, politics and whatnot the following golf story found its way through, via Reuters, from Broken Hill, Australia:

Two Australians were playing over the Broken Hill Golf Club course in New South Wales.

At the short seventeenth, the first golfer holed his tee shot. He was jubilant.

"Here's one for a half," said golfer No. 2 as he teed up and swung. His ball landed on the green and trickled in.

In the memory of the oldest member of the Royal and Ancient it was golf's first hole halved in one.

RUGOSA II WINNER OF CAPE MAY RACE

CAPE MAY, N. J., June 23 (AP)—The Rugosa II., owned by Russell Grinnell, Providence, R. I., has been unofficially declared the winner of Class D., in the 360-nautical-mile ocean race of the Corinthian Yacht Club from New London, Conn., to this port. She also was unofficial winner over the entire fleet.

The Rugosa II finished at 10:29:32 o'clock last night. Other boats in her class had until 2 a. m. today to beat out the first boat to finish. A heavy fog set in and the remainder of the fleet of 37 sailing yachts remained at sea.

One more yacht, making five in all, was reported out of the race, the Black Dragon, owned by Morton Waddell of Bayshore, L. I. She put in at Greenport Harbor, L. I., with a sprung bowsprit. She was a 46-foot yawl racing in Class B.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Louisville	34	26	.567
St. Paul	33	28	.541
Minneapolis	33	29	.532
Milwaukee	29	30	.492
Indianapolis	28	29	.491
Columbus	28	31	.475
Toledo	29	34	.460
Kansas City	26	33	.441

RESULTS JUNE 22

Columbus 19, St. Paul 7.
Louisville 5, Milwaukee 2.
Minneapolis 6, Toledo 4.
Indianapolis 4, Kansas City 3.

SOUTHERN ASSOCIATION

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Birmingham	40	24	.667
Chattanooga	35	29	.547
Atlanta	32	29	.525
Memphis	34	34	.500
Little Rock	31	34	.477
New Orleans	30	36	.471
Mobile	27	36	.429
Nashville	22	37	.378

RESULTS JUNE 22

Birmingham 9, Mobile 5.
Memphis 8, Nashville 1.
Chattanooga 8, Little Rock 3.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Newark	37	28	.569
Montreal	37	28	.569
Rochester	32	32	.516
Baltimore	36	34	.514
Toronto	32	33	.492
Buffalo	33	35	.485
Jersey City	32	40	.444
Reading	27	38	.415

RESULTS JUNE 22

Buffalo 6, Newark 5.
Montreal 5, Jersey City 2.
Rochester 9, Baltimore 8.

AMHERST CAPTAINS ELECTED

AMHERST, Mass., June 23 (AP)—Captains of three sport teams at Amherst College were elected by letter men yesterday. George L. Reynolds '32 of Agawam, Mass., was named captain of baseball, W. T. Stewart Jr. '32 of Ridgewood, N. J., of track and Alexander B. Bielaski Jr. '32 of Great Neck, L. I., of tennis. Reynolds is a catcher while Stewart runs the mile and half-mile. Letter awards were made yesterday to varsity and freshman teams in baseball and tennis and to the varsity track team.

VIC FRASIER DEFEATS A'S

Young Right-Hander Holds Champions to Six Hits

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Philadelphia	43	14	.754
Washington	41	19	.683
New York	39	25	.537
Cleveland	28	30	.483
Boston	23	32	.407
Detroit	23	37	.383
Chicago	20	34	.370
St. Louis	20	36	.364

RESULTS JUNE 22

Boston 7, Detroit 2.
Chicago 8, Philadelphia 2.
St. Louis 14, New York 10.
Washington-Cleveland (postponed).

Philadelphia's lead in the American League was cut to 3½ games on Monday, as the Chicago White Sox scored a victory over the champions by the score of 8 to 2. The Washington Senators, whose game with Cleveland was rained out, went half a game nearer to first place. The St. Louis Browns hit New York pitching hard and won by 14 to 10. Boston defeated Detroit in the remaining contest, 7 to 2.

Vic Frasier, young Chicago right-hander, pitched and batted his team to victory over the Athletics. He held his opponents to six scattered hits and his double in the fourth inning with the bases full accounted for three Chicago runs. Bill Shores started for the champions, to try for his first victory of the season. He was taken out after the fourth inning, however, Mahaffey and Rommel dividing the remainder of the work in the box. Blue drove in two Chicago runs with a triple and scored twice himself. Fonseca and Watwood each hit safely twice for the White Sox. Foxx's two hits were the best for the A's.

Nine pitchers saw service in the game between the Yanks and Browns, Gray, Coffman, Stiles and Kimsey divided the pitching for the Browns, the last named getting credit for the victory. Pennock, Weaver, Weinert, Ruffing and Gomez all worked for the Yankees, Ruffing being charged with the defeat. The Browns totaled 20 hits, the longest a triple by Ralph Kress. Lou Gehrig was the batting star of the game with two homers and a single. Rick Ferrell made four hits for the Browns. Babe Ruth also made three hits for the Yanks.

Danny MacFayden was touched for 12 hits by the Tigers, but the young Boston right-hander pitched tight ball in the pinches. The losers bunched two hits and a base on balls for one run in the sixth, and three singles brought in another in the ninth. Tom Bridges, a recruit, started for the Tigers, but was driven out of the game with 11 hits during the first seven innings. Earl Webb led Boston's attack with four out of five. Rothrock and Rhyne each connected with two hits for the Red Sox. Bill Sweeney, first baseman, hit a home run for the Sox. The summary:

AT CHICAGO

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Chicago	0	0	0	5	0	0	3	0	x	8	9	0
Philadelphia	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	2	6	2

Batteries—Frasier and Grube; Shores, Mahaffey, Rommel and Having, Palmisano. Losing pitcher—Shores. Umpires—Hallin, McGowan and Ormsbee. Time—1h. 56m.

AT ST. LOUIS

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
St. Louis	1	0	2	3	2	3	0	3	x	14	20	1
New York	1	0	3	1	0	3	0	0	0	10	15	0

Batteries—Gray, Coffman, Stiles, Kimsey and Ferrell; Pennock, Weaver, Weinert, Ruffing, Gomez and Dickey. Jorgens. Winning pitcher—Kimsey. Losing pitcher—Ruffing. Umpires—Owens and Dinneen. Time—3h. 55m.

AT DETROIT

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Boston	1	0	0	3	0	1	0	2	x	7	13	0
Detroit	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	2	11	1

Batteries—MacFayden and Berry; Bridges, Sullivan and Sebang, Hayworth. Losing pitcher—Bridges. Umpires—Van Grafian, Hildebrand and Guthrie. Time—1h. 56m.

Golfers Find The Scioto Links Hard

COLUMBUS, O., June 23 (AP)—Scioto Country Club's treacherous, rough and tricky greens were besieged again today as 12 American golf professionals concluded their 72-hole qualifying struggle for the four vacant positions on the Ryder Cup team which meets John Bull's best Friday and Saturday in the international matches.

The 12 players gave Scioto a hard test yesterday in the first 36-hole round and found it not wanting.

It was Wilfred H. (Wiffy) Cox who came nearest to taming the course. He made a sub-par round of 71 in the morning and a 74 in the afternoon.

At the end of today's play Capt. Walter C. Hagen and his advisory board may still be in a quandary as to who should fill the positions, for several ties may exist at the end of the 72 holes of play. In this case the players will be called on to keep on playing until one or the other is eliminated.

Billy Burke started out today, trailing Cox by a single stroke, while next in line came Joe Turnesa, Densmore Shute and Frank Walsh, tied for third place with 149's. In the next bracket appeared the names of Craig Wood and Ed Dudley, each with 150. Henry Ciuci and Willie Klein were deadlocked for fifth place with 151's. Al Watrous collected 152 strokes yesterday and Olin A. Dutra 157 and Charles Hilgendorf, 158.

Capt. Charles Whitcombe of the British team, and his mates, gained a heaping measure of satisfaction yesterday to see the scores of the American contestants soar. All the time, however, the Britishers were having their own troubles mastering the heat, balloon ball and the rolling fairways. The majority of the invading golfers were out on the course yesterday, although no scores were reported.

At the close of the 72-hole round today the names of four of the 12 Americans will be added to those of Walter Hagen, Gene Sarazen, Leo Diegel, Johnny Farrell, Al Espinosa and Horton Smith, who will meet the Englishmen Friday at their own game, two-ball foursomes. Saturday the play will revert to the American style, eight singles matches.

MISS VAN WIE LEADS QUALIFIERS

CLEVELAND, June 23 (AP)—Honors in the qualifying round of the Women's United States invitational golf tournament at Kirtland Country Club yesterday went to Miss Virginia Van Wie of Chicago, whose 78-4-74, lowered by two strokes the women's course record, and gave her first place in the qualifier by a 4-stroke margin. Miss Mary K. Browne of Cleveland, shot 41—40—81, for second place. Miss Peggy Wattles of Buffalo, N. Y., Miss Fritzie Slifel, Wheeling, W. Va., and Miss Ada Mackenzie of Canada, were tied for third with 83.

TEMPLETON REACHES FINAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WESTBURY, L. I., June 22—Led by Winston F. C. Guest, the Templeton polo team won its way to the final round of the Westchester Challenge Cup polo tournament at the Meadow Brook Club field yesterday, defeating the Aiken Knights, 11 goals to 4. Guest led the individual scorers with six goals to his credit. Templeton will now meet Skidmore, captained by J. Watson Webb in the final.

DARTMOUTH STAR WITH YANKS

CONCORD, N. H., June 23 (AP)—Robert H. Rolfe, captain and shortstop of the 1931 Dartmouth College baseball team, said yesterday he had signed a contract with the New York Yankees and that he would report Wednesday. Rolfe, who was graduated last week, starred on the diamond at Proctor Academy as well as for the Green.

GIANTS AND CARDS LOSE

Chicago Gains in National League by Defeating New York

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
St. Louis	37	20	.649
New York	34	22	.607
Chicago	33	24	.579
Boston	30	32	.517
Brooklyn	29	30	.492
Philadelphia	25	32	.439
Pittsburgh	23	34	.404
Cincinnati	19	40	.322

RESULTS JUNE 22

Philadelphia 7, St. Louis 3.
Chicago 11, New York 4.
Brooklyn 3, Pittsburgh 2.

The St. Louis and New York clubs, at present showing the way in the National League pennant race, lost ground on Monday as they both were defeated. The Cardinals lost to Philadelphia, 7 to 3, while the Chicago Cubs triumphed over the Giants, 11 to 4. It took the Brooklyn Robins 10 innings to win from Pittsburgh by the score of 3 to 2. Boston and Cincinnati were not scheduled to play.

Two big innings, the sixth and seventh, spelled defeat for the champions. Sylvester Johnson pitched good ball for the losers during the first five innings, but weakened in the next two and the Phillies scored enough runs to win. In the seventh inning, Chuck Klein, Philadelphia left fielder, hit a home run with Fred Brickell on base. Whitney also hit a circuit drive for the winners. Jim Elliott went the distance for the Phillies and kept 10 St. Louis hits well scattered. Klein and Davis each connected with three hits for the Phillies, while Whitney, Koster and Hurst each had two. Wally Roettger, playing his first game of the season for the Cardinals, made three hits.

The right arm of Guy Bush and timely Chicago batting defeated the Giants. Bush had the situation well in hand most of the time, the only threatening move by his opponents coming in the last of the ninth. The game was fairly even until the Cubs put across six runs in the first of the ninth. John Berly started for New York and was taken out after five innings. Chaplin and Schumacher finished. Four homers were hit in the contest, Wilson, Hemsley and Horne by getting them for the Cubs and Terry for the Giants. Jurges and English each made three hits for the Cubs.

Fresco Thompson, Brooklyn second baseman who has been spending most of his time on the bench during recent games, was the bright star in his team's 10-inning victory over the Pirates. In the tenth, Watson Clark, Brooklyn pitcher, hit safely and Frederick followed with a safe bunt. Thompson then entered the game and ran for Clark. While Herman was waiting for a good one to hit, Thompson stole third base. Herman then hit a grounder to George Grantham at second and the pinch runner slid over the plate with the winning run. Charlie Wood, young left-hander, went the route for the Pirates and Clark did likewise for the Robins. Frederick made three hits for the winners. The scores:

AT PHILADELPHIA

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Philadelphia	0	1	0	0	0	3	3	0	x	7	13	1
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	3	10	1

Batteries—J. Elliott and Davis; Johnson and Wilson. Umpires—Quigley, Moran and Donnelly. Time—1h. 47m.

AT NEW YORK

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Chicago	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	1	6	11	13	1
New York	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	2	4	8	1

Batteries—Bush and Hemsley; Berly, Chaplin, Schumacher and Hogan, O'Farrell. Losing pitcher—Berly. Umpires—Stark, Scott and Klem. Time—2h. 4m.

AT BROOKLYN

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	R	H	E
Brooklyn	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1—	3	10	1
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0—	2	9	1

Batteries—Clark and Lopez; Wood and Phillips. Umpires—McGrew, Magerkurth and Reardon. Time—1h. 50m.

PENNSYLVANIA SCHOOLBOY LEADS

GREENWICH, Conn., June 23 (AP)—Wilson Marks of Kiski School at Saltsburg, Pa., scored a 77 over the links of the Greenwich Country Club yesterday to lead the field for the first 18 holes of the 36-hole qualifying round of the Eastern Interscholastic Golf Tournament. Marks' 77 was a stroke better than Charles Mayo Jr. of St. Paul's School, medalist last year. William Chapin of Lawrenceville, N. J., school, was third with 79, the only other score that broke 80. Mayo, who won the medal last week in the Metropolitan Amateur championship, held a four-stroke lead on Marks on the first nine holes, scoring 37 but he needed 41 strokes coming home and Marks slipped into the lead.

MRS. JONES WINS MEDAL

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, June 23—Mrs. Melvin Jones of the Lincolnshire C. C. won the medal play round of the second annual open championship tournament of the Women's Western Golf Association at Midlothian Country Club here yesterday. She was 5 over par with 43—41—84. Mrs. L. W. Mida of Butterfield C. C., the title defender, was exempt from the qualifying play. Second in medal scoring was Miss June Beebe of Olympia Fields C. C., runner-up last year for the title, with a 46—41—87 card. Miss Dorothy Gustafson of South Bend, Ind., qualified third with 45—43—88. The Detroit district champion, Mrs. A. E. Schelll got into the championship flight with 47—42—89. Sixty-five qualified for the four flights.

NORWICH BASEBALL CAPTAIN

NORTHFIELD, Vt., June 23 (AP)—The election of Hilton E. Gale of Proctor as captain of the 1932 Norwich University baseball team was announced yesterday. Gale, who will be a senior next fall, plays second base. Melvin F. Boomer '32 of Dover, N. H., was elected manager.

PENNSYLVANIA SCHOOLBOY LEADS

GREENWICH, Conn., June 23 (AP)—Wilson Marks of Kiski School at Saltsburg, Pa., scored a 77 over the links of the Greenwich Country Club yesterday to lead the field for the first 18 holes of the 36-hole qualifying round of the Eastern Interscholastic Golf Tournament. Marks' 77 was a stroke better than Charles Mayo Jr. of St. Paul's School, medalist last year. William Chapin of Lawrenceville, N. J., school, was third with 79, the only other score that broke 80. Mayo, who won the medal last week in the Metropolitan Amateur championship, held a four-stroke lead on Marks on the first nine holes, scoring 37 but he needed 41 strokes coming home and Marks slipped into the lead.

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YALE LEADING IN GOLF PLAY

Intercollegiate Individual Championship Tournament Starts at Olympia Fields

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

OLYMPIA FIELDS, Ill., June 23—It looked as if a pair of 78 cards, or the equivalent thereof, would be required to qualify today in the thirty-fifth annual intercollegiate golf championship of the United States at Olympia Fields Country Club. There were 35 cards of 78 or better in the first half of the qualifying round, Monday, with 120 contenders from coast to coast tramping over the fourth course. Only 32 will survive for the match play which begins tomorrow and continues to the end of the week.

Yale led the team competition, which is to be decided at the end of today's round. The Eli had a total score of 309. Princeton, defending the crown, was second with 310 and Harvard was tied for third with 312. Other colleges ranked as follows: Tulane, 312; Georgetown, 314; Michigan, 314; Notre Dame, 315; Southern California, 315; Ohio State, 317; Northwestern, 318; Chicago, 319; Illinois, 319; Dartmouth, 326; Loyola, 332; Colgate, 334; Southern Methodist, 337, and De Paul, 351.

When the wind dropped, scores dropped with it. And when a storm with a heavy rain shower came up, the scores went up again. In mid-afternoon, favored by quiet air, J. D. Reese '31 of Yale University, came in with a 37-36—73, and a short time later Randall Ahern '32, of Detroit City College returned a duplicate card. Up to that time 74 had been the best. This score, with 37-37 for the nines, was first reported by R. A. Moffett '33 of Princeton about lunch time. He was followed an hour later by Phillips Finlay '31, of Harvard, with 35-39. During the calm T. B. Reston '32 of Illinois, finished with a card similar to Finlay's.

Some of the outstanding sectional champions will have to do much better today to sustain their reputations, and this class includes the national title defender and eastern intercollegiate champion, G. T. Dunlap '32 of Princeton. Dunlap had trouble in the hot sun on the outgoing nine, taking 40 strokes, and then returning with 38 for a total of 78.

He had for a neighbor S. M. Parks Jr. '32 of Pittsburgh, who is regarded as a leading contender. The two-time winner of the "Big Ten" crown, R. B. Martin '31, Illinois, was way down the list with 40-42—82. He was beaten one stroke on the incoming nine by his team mate, S. G. Alpert '32, regarded as one of the leading youngsters in this section.

Well in the running is the 1929 National champion, T. J. Aycock Jr. '31, of Yale, who had a card of 36—40—76. In his class was also the "Big Ten" runnerup, J. G. Florio '33, of Ohio State, who had nines of 37 and 39. The Pacific Coast forces were led by G. G. Stockton '32, of Southern California, who reported 38-37—75.

"Old Man" Par defied the college boys all day. His standard is 35-35—70. Reston and Finlay rubbed elbows with him going out and W. A. Nacious '33, of Pennsylvania State did it on the second nine, but nobody came nearer than three strokes for the whole round. The cards:

Player and College	Out	In	Tot
J. D. Reese '31, Yale	37	36	73
Randall, Ahern '32, Detroit C. C.	37	36	73
T. B. Reston '32, Illinois	35	39	74
Phillips Finlay '31, Harvard	35	39	74
R. A. Moffett '33, Princeton	37	37	74
M. P. Klein '31, Chicago	37	38	75
C. C. Stockton '32, Southern Calif.	38	37	75
L. A. Fisher '32, Georgetown	38	38	76
J. H. Gordon 3d '33, Princeton	37	39	76
J. G. Florio '33, Ohio State	37	39	76
John P. Falconer '31, Southern Methodist	37	39	76
J. D. St. Clair '33, Williams	37	39	76
T. J. Aycock Jr. '31, Yale	36	40	76
W. A. Nacios '33, Penn State	41	35	76
R. J. Livingston '31, Michigan	37	40	77
R. K. Young '31, Purdue	39	38	77
J. G. S. Bush '31, Tulane	41	36	77
C. S. Eaton '32, Harvard	38	39	77
Peter Monaghan '31, Georgetown	40	37	77
S. W. Noyes Jr. '33, Yale	37	40	77
J. G. Rainwater Jr. '32, Tulane	40	37	77
R. H. Kepler '32, Ohio State	37	40	77
J. M. Eichelberger, Stanford	39	38	77
Fred C. Brand Jr. '32, Penn State	36	41	77
G. T. Dunlap Jr. '32, Princeton	40	38	78
S. M. Parks Jr. '32, Pittsburgh	40	38	78
H. Hicks '33, Dartmouth	38	40	78
A. H. Jolly '33, Michigan	37	41	78
Daniel England Jr. '32, Yale	38	40	78
George Dyson Jr. '31 Knox	40	38	78
H. J. Kowal '33, Colgate	43	35	78
J. R. Royston '31, Michigan	36	42	78
W. R. Fuller '32, Southern Calif.	39	39	78
R. J. Schulze Jr. '33, Tulane	38	40	78
F. J. Berger '31, Georgetown	37	41	78
O. D. Rogers '31, Northwestern	37	42	79
D. H. Gregg '32, Texas	42	37	79
B. W. Lawson '33, Southern Calif.	38	41	79
W. J. Redmond '32, Notre Dame	40	39	79
L. J. O'Shea '31, Notre Dame	41	38	79
R. F. Fredericks '31, Northwestern	40	39	79
A. L. Elliott Jr. '32, Westminster	40	39	79
R. R. Albaugh '32, Rice Institute	40	39	79
J. M. Murray '31, Penn State	38	41	79
L. F. Mollier '31, Notre Dame	38	42	80
W. P. Arnold '31, Harvard	39	41	80
W. S. Talbot '31, Indiana	38	42	80
O'Hara Watts, Southern Meth.	41	39	80
Scott Hudson Jr. '31, Ga. Tech.	36	44	80
R. L. Welch '32, Tulane	41	39	80
R. G. Bohnet '33, Chicago	38	42	80
R. B. Mulvihy '32, Harvard	42	38	80
R. H. Wilson '31, Georgetown	39	41	80
J. H. Roos '33, Michigan	41	40	81
A. B. Musiello '31, Loyola	39	42	81
S. G. Alpert '32, Illinois	40	41	81
C. R. Lashbrey '32, Michigan	41	40	81
Emmett Morrissey '33, Loyola	40	41	81
F. G. Damaske '32, Northwestern	40	41	81
J. P. Carney '32, De Paul	39	42	81
R. L. Eisenbrough '33, Harvard	39	43	82
Russell Bangle '32, Notre Dame	41	41	82
R. H. Greve '32, Illinois	40	42	82
Edgar Bolstad '33, Minnesota	40	42	82
E. U. Wilson '31, Ohio State	43	39	82
G. A. McWilliams '31, Princeton	43	40	83
R. B. Martin '31, Illinois	40	43	83
F. G. Cox '32, Indiana	41	42	83
W. R. Quinn '33, Dartmouth	39	44	83
D. B. Cantwell '33, Southern Calif.	40	43	83
John Merwin '31, Yale	44	39	83
J. C. Howard '32, Michigan	40	43	83
P. S. Iron '32, Illinois	40	43	83
Francis Beaupre '32, Notre Dame	43	44	87
W. M. Swoope '31, Yale	40	43	83
O. C. Casper '32, Northwestern	39	44	83
Forbes K. Wilson '318, Yale	43	44	87
Thomas McInterney, De Paul	39	44	83
Donald Cavanagh '33, Loyola	41	42	83
K. G. Frieder '32, Chicago	42	41	83
W. J. Burke '32, Notre Dame	40	43	83
D. R. Livingston '31, Princeton	42	41	83
Charles S. Connell '31, Colgate	37	47	84
G. A. Berry '33, Ohio State	42	43	85
J. W. Tinnin '33, Texas	44	41	85
J. E. Parker Jr. '33, Yale	40	45	85
H. R. Lanman '326, Yale	41	44	85
J. A. Nelson '33, Colgate	41	44	85
Raymond Peppe '31, South. Calif.	43	42	85
J. B. Baldwin '31, Harvard	44	41	85

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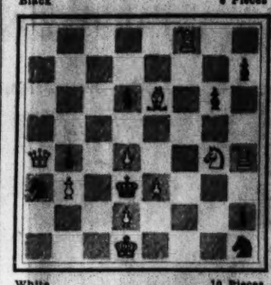
CHESS

by Frederick P. Chevalier

PROBLEM NO. 1315
By W. A. Beers
(First Publication)

Black 8 Pieces

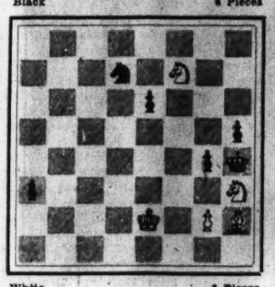


White 10 Pieces

White to play and mate in two

PROBLEM NO. 1316
By O. Nemo

Black 6 Pieces



White 5 Pieces

White to play and mate in three
A surprising amount of variety!

SOLUTIONS TO PROBLEMS

No. 1313. R-Kt5
No. 1314. 1. B-R7 threat
2. Q-B2
1. ——— Kt-B5
2. Kt-K7ch
1. ——— B-Q5
2. Kt-B4ch
1. ——— B-Kt6
2. Q-K2ch

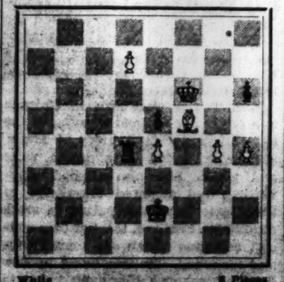
End-Game No. 48. 1 P-R4, K-Kt6; 2 P-R5, K-B5; 3 P-R6, K-Q6; 4 P-R7, P-B7; 5 P-R8(Q), P-B8(Q); 6 Q-R6ch and wins. If 2 . . . K-B6; 3 K-Kt8, K-Q5; 4 P-R6 and wins. If the white K is at KR3 in this variation, Black can draw.

END-GAMES

Here is the conclusion to an off-hand game won by the editor. White's winning method seems instructive enough to warrant special study.

End-Game No. 49

Black 4 Pieces



White 3 Pieces

What is White's winning procedure?

NOTES

A recent match between the Provincial Chess Club and the London Chess Club resulted in a win for the former, 8 to 4. Previously also was a similar match earlier in the year.

On May 10 the Belgian master, Kashdan, established a new record for simultaneous play. Against 34 players he succeeded in winning 27 games and drawing 10. This seance lasted 11½ hours, with an hour's lunch period, just as Alekhine's performance at Paris, Feb. 1, 1925, did, but the Belgian played two more opponents and made a better score. Alekhine's record was 22 won, 3 drawn and 3 lost.

Frank J. Marshall, United States champion, and I. Kashdan, America's strongest younger player, are definitely chosen to represent the United States at the Prague team tournament next month. The three remaining positions will be filled from H. Steiner, A. Dake, I. Horowitz and, if need be, from R. M. Phillips and A. S. Kusman, both of whom are spending the summer on the Continent and will play if needed.

Here is another game from the New York tournament. The ending play is particularly well handled by the winner.

CARO-KANN DEFENSE

Horowitz White	Santasiere Black	Horowitz White	Santasiere Black
1 P-K4	P-QB3	30 P-R4(f)	Q-B4ch
2 P-Q4	P-Q4	31 Q-B2	QxQ
3 PxP(a)	PxP	32 KxQ	PxP
4 P-QB3	Kt-KB3	33 RxP	Kt-B4
5 B-Q3	Kt-B3	34 R-Q4	K-B2
6 Kt-B3(b)	B-Kt5	35 K-B	R-Kt3
7 Castles	P-K3	36 P-QB4(g)	R-Kt5
8 Q-Kt3	Q-B2	37 KR-Q	Kt-Kt6
9 Kt-K5	KtxKt	38 QR-Q3	P-Q5
10 PxKt	Kt-Q2	39 K-Kt2	R-QB
11 Kt-R3	B-R4(c)	40 K-Kt3	KRxP
12 R-K	B-Kt3(d)	41 K-B3	K-K1(h)
13 Kt-Kt5	Q-Kt	42 B-R6	K-B2
14 BxB	RPxB	43 B-Kt5	K-K
15 B-B4	Kt-B4	44 B-Q2	R-Kt2
16 Q-Q	B-K2	45 K-B4	Kt-B4
17 Kt-Q4	P-KKt4	46 R-R3	RxP
18 B-Kt3	P-Kt4	47 K-Kt5	K-B2
19 Q-K2	P-R3	48 K-R6	R-Kt
20 Kt-B6(e)	Q-B2	49 K-Kt5	R-KR
21 KtxB	QxKt	50 K-B4	RxPch
22 P-B3	QR-B	51 K-Kt3	R-R
23 B-B2	R-B3	52 R-R5	R-B7
24 P-KR3	P-B4	53 R-QB	RxB
25 Q-Q2	P-Kt3	54 R(R5)xKt	P-Kt4
26 B-K3	P-KKt5	55 P-B4	P-Kt5
27 B-Kt5	Q-B	56 R-B7ch	K-Kt3
28 P-KR4	PxP	57 R-Kt7ch	KxR
29 PxP	Kt-Q2	Resigns(i)	

(a) 3 Kt-QB3 is at present more popular, but the text leaves White with the initiative.

(b) This move allows Black to develop his QB effectively. Perhaps 6 P-KR3 or B-B4 is preferable for this reason.

(c) Not 11 . . . KtxP; 12 B-KB4, B-R4; 13 R-K.

(d) Black chooses to avoid the complications following KtxP, when 13 B-Kt5ch compels K-Q (Kt-B3; 14 QxQP!).

(e) The reason for exchanging a good Kt for a none-too-active B is not apparent.

(f) This turns out badly and, after the still more doubtful exchange of queens, Black has a very difficult ending.

(g) White cannot prevent loss of material, as a little analysis will show.

(h) If PxB; 42 R-Q7ch, and White mates.

(i) The stalemate White has been hoping for is stopped after K-R3, which gives the white K a flight square.

The following game was played in a telegraph match between the Leningrad Transport Workers and the Hamburg Labor Club. Although it starts mildly enough, it winds up with a brilliant combination well worth replaying.

FRENCH DEFENSE

Leningrad White	Hamburg Black	Leningrad White	Hamburg Black
1 P-K4	P-K3	17 KtxKt	P-QKt4
2 P-Q4	P-Q4	18 P-QR3	B-Q2(d)
3 Kt-QB3	Kt-KB3	19 P-R5!	Q-R3
4 B-KKt5	B-K2	20 QR-K	Kt-Q7
5 P-K5	KKt-Q2	21 KtxKP(e)	KtxR(f)
6 BxB	QxB	22 KtxR	QxPch
7 P-B4	Castles	23 KxKt	RxKt
8 Q-Q2	P-QR3(a)	24 BxPch	K-R
9 Kt-B3	P-QB4	25 R-K7!(g)	RxPch
10 P-KKt3	Kt-QB3	26 B-B3	Q-R6ch
11 B-Kt2	P-B3	27 K-K3	Q-R7ch
12 Kt-K2	PxQP(b)	28 K-Q	Q-Kt8ch
13 KKtxP	Kt-Kt4(c)	29 R-K	QxP(h)
14 PxP	QxP	30 Q-B6ch and mates shortly.	
15 Castles KR	Kt-B5		
16 Q-B3	KtxKt		

(a) To prevent Kt-Kt5 after P-QB4.

(b) Kt-Kt3 at once may be better, but after 13 KPxP, RxP; 14 Castles, Black's center pawns are weak.

(c) White threatens KtxKP and BxQP.

(d) White's strong rejoinder indicates that B-Kt2 is more prudent.

(e) The first stroke of a finely executed combination. Not 21 R-B2 on account of Kt-K5!

(f) Obviously if BxKt, 22 RxB and 23 BxP are in order.

(g) Crushing! Black has a few checks, but cannot prevent mate without loss of material.

(h) This permits an easy mate. 29 . . . Q-B4 staves off defeat for a time, but then 30 QxQ, RxQ; 31 R-Kt7!, R-R3; 32 K-Q2!, followed by B-Kt4 winning the exchange, and before long the game.

SEEDED STARS ALL ADVANCE

Two Midshipmen Win Two Rounds Each in U. S. Intercollegiate Tennis

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HAVERFORD, Pa., June 23—All 10 of the seeded players are still among the survivors of the first day of the forty-sixth annual United States Intercollegiate Lawn Tennis Championship, at the Merion Cricket Club, as the result of yesterday's play, though rain, which postponed several of the matches, delayed the first appearance of several. But among those outside of the seeded ranks, several surprises occurred, as well-known players, headed by Alexander Loder (Sandy) Wiener, of the Yale University team, a former partner of William T. Tilden 2d, Arthur W. Patterson, of Harvard University, as well as several others, were eliminated.

Bryan Grant Jr. of the University of North Carolina, the highest ranking player of the tourney, met with unexpected opposition from Sheldon Morganstern, the lone representative of the College of the City of New York, in his initial match, winning by a score of 6—2, 10—8. But he reached the third round later with much greater ease, over W. Winthrop Carter of Rice Institute, Houston, Tex., just before the rain ended proceedings, the score being 6—3, 6—3.

Two midshipmen from the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis, Charles E. Loughlin and Edward L. Robertson Jr., being the first from that institution to compete in the event in its history, showed well by winning two rounds each. Loughlin scored the first surprise by putting out another member of the Yale squad, George A. Holloway, 6—3, 6—1, in the first round, and then disposing of Harold W. Smith of Dartmouth, 6—2, 6—0, in the afternoon. Robertson defeated George K. Reynolds Jr. of Pennsylvania State College, 6—2, 6—3, but had more trouble in eliminating Edward W. Williams, the lone representative of Rollins, 7—5, 4—6, 6—1.

The battle between Wiener and Lucien Jean Batiste LaCoste of the University of Texas was a long-fought struggle, with Wiener winning the first set, and being twice at match point in the deciding set. But the Tilden protégé was unable to clinch the matter, and finally the southern youth won by a score of 3—6, 6—0, 9—7.

Three of the seeded stars, Keith E. Gledhill, Wilbur F. Coen Jr., and Clayton L. Burwell Jr., did not see action at all, as their matches were among those scheduled late, and the rain prevented their starting. These matches will be played today, when the long drawn out match between Donald Strachan, of Princeton, and Andrew C. Ingraham, Harvard, will be resumed after several interruptions due to rain. Strachan won the first set, 10—8, and the score was 4-all in the second when the play was finally halted.

Coen was to have encountered Middlebrook, T. Hill, of Harvard, in what was expected to be the feature match of the day, while L. H. Vaughan Jr., of Cornell, was opposed to Gledhill, and Fitz J. Colvin, Lafayette, was to have played the youth from Sewanee.

All the first-round matches were completed, with all but seven of the second round. The summary:

UNITED STATES INTERCOLLEGIATE TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP SINGLES

First Round (Upper Half)

Charles M. Greene, University of Pennsylvania, won from Arthur A. Arnold Jr., Trinity College, by default.

Leonard U. Prosser, University of Kansas, defeated Mitchell Rosenbaum, New York University, 11—9, 3—6, 6—1.

Robert B. Engelmann, Lehigh University, won from Don M. Garber, Duke University, by default.

Wilmer M. Hines, University of North Carolina, defeated Arthur W. Patterson, Harvard University, 7—5, 6—3.

William R. Bascom, Yale University, defeated E. W. Coppage, Cornell University, 6—1, 6—3.

Earl A. Taylor, University of Texas, defeated Francis Shaw, St. Francis, 6—1, 6—0.

Henry M. Kennedy, Princeton University, defeated John R. Leaman, Franklin and Marshall College, 6—1, 6—1.

John M. Richardson, Dartmouth College, won from J. Quinn Connelley, Rice Institute, by default.

Edward L. Robertson Jr., United States Naval Academy, defeated George K. Reynolds Jr., Pennsylvania State College, 6—2, 6—3.

Edward W. Williams, Rollins College, defeated Phillip L. Ferris, Haverford College, 6—3, 6—1.

Lower Half

Bryan Grant Jr., University of North Carolina, defeated Sheldon Morganstern, College of the City of New York, 6—2, 10—8.

W. Winthrop Carter, Rice Institute, won from Sydney R. Snitkin, Lehigh University, by default.

Lucien Jean Batiste LaCoste, University of Texas, defeated Alexander Loder Wiener, Yale University, 3—6, 6—3, 9—7.

Ralph A. Robinson, Pennsylvania State College, defeated Theodore J. Lynn, Swarthmore College, 6—4, 6—1.

Donald Strachan, Princeton University, defeated John Keane, St. Francis, 6—3, 6—2.

Andrew C. Ingraham, Harvard University, defeated Henry G. Barnhurst Jr., Haverford College, 6—2, 6—2.

Charles E. Loughlin, United States Naval Academy, defeated George A. Holloway, Yale University, 6—3, 6—1.

Harold W. Smith, Dartmouth College, won from Clyde Yeomans, Georgetown, by default.

Bruce P. Barnes, University of Texas, defeated O. W. Sanders, Cornell University, 6—0, 6—0.

Dennison L. Mitchell, Georgetown University, defeated Richard M. Hiestand, Franklin and Marshall College, 6—1, 6—2.

SECOND ROUND

Upper Half

Edward Jacobs, University of Pittsburgh, defeated Joseph McFarland Case, University of Pennsylvania, 6—2, 6—1.

Sidney Berger, New York University, defeated John K. Butler, Brown University, 6—3, 5—7, 10—8.

Casper H. Nannes, Rutgers University, defeated Frank E. Dame, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 6—1, 6—2.

Scott Rexinger, University of Chicago, defeated John T. Helms, United States Military Academy, 6—4, 6—2.

David N. Jones, Columbia University, defeated Randolph T. Shields Jr., Washington and Lee University, 6—2, 6—3.

Lenoir C. Wright, University of North Carolina, defeated Irwin Goodman, University of Pittsburgh, 6—2, 6—3.

Walter F. Thomas, Princeton, defeated Kingsley R. Fall, Dartmouth College, 6—4, 6—3.

Henry M. Holden, Rice Institute, defeated Carlisle Norwood 3d, Duke University, 6—3, 6—3.

Donald M. Frame, Harvard University, defeated Benjamin W. Hazeltine, Franklin and Marshall College, 6—2, 6—0.

Charles M. Greene, University of Pennsylvania, defeated Raymond Stone, Columbia University, 6—4, 2—6, 6—4.

Hines, North Carolina, defeated Bascom, Yale, 6—4, 6—2.

Taylor, Texas, defeated Kennedy, Princeton, 6—2, 8—6.

Ryan defeated Richardson, Dartmouth, 6—1, 6—3.

Robertson, Annapolis, defeated Williams, Rollins, 7—5, 4—6, 6—1.

SECOND ROUND

Lower Half

Grant, North Carolina, defeated Carter, Rice, 6—3, 6—3.

Loughlin, Annapolis, defeated H. W. Smith, Dartmouth, 6—2, 6—0.

Richard E. Martini, Trinity College, won from William Colton, Pennsylvania, by default.

John Henry Gray Jr., Haverford College, defeated William J. Upton, Rutgers University, 6—1, 6—3.

Edgar D. Yeomans, University of North Carolina, defeated Walter Swaybill, New York University, 6—3, 6—3.

Claude R. Dunmoyer, Lebanon Valley College, defeated Curtis F. Heath, Princeton University, 6—3, 3—6, 6—4.

John Meyers, Duke University, defeated Wilfred V. Jones, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 6—3, 6—3.

Edward M. Easton, Stanford, won from Kenneth N. LeVine, Dartmouth College, by default.

Walter F. Berberich, Georgetown University, defeated E. S. Oppenheimer, Cornell University, 6—1, 6—3.

Karl Kamrath, University of Texas, defeated Walter Adler, University of Pittsburgh, 6—1, 6—3.

Howard S. Holworth, University of Pennsylvania, defeated Sidney Seligson, New York University, 6—3, 6—4.

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Three of the Four Seeded Players in Action in Morning Matches

BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT

CHESTNUT HILL, Mass., June 23—Three of the four seeded players in the third annual college girls' invitation tennis tournament at the Longwood Cricket Club got into action this morning on the grass courts to the left of the clubhouse. Mary Cutter of Boston University, seeded fourth, advanced without losing a game; Charlotte L. Miller of the University of California, seeded second, dropped a game to Sylvia C. Bowditch, Bryn Mawr College, and the other seeded girl playing this morning, Dorrance H. Chase of Simmons College, won from Edwina Campbell of Vassar College, 6—2, 6—0. Mary Greef of the University of Southern California, top seeded star, did not play in the early matches.

There will be a new champion this year. The tournament last season was won by a Californian, Josephine N. Cruickshank, and the year before it went to Marjorie K. Gladman, now Mrs. John W. Van Ryn of Philadelphia.

Katherine Sprague of the Connecticut College for Women, although playing very little tennis lately, marched through two rounds of play, scoring love-set victories over Jean Rosalie Guiterman of Vassar in the first round, and Elizabeth Clark of Mt. Holyoke College in the second.

Maribel Y. Vinson of Radcliffe College and figure skating fame, bowed to Dorothy Anderson of Carnegie Institute of Technology, 6—2, 7—5, in one of the feature first-round matches. Louise Slocum of Radcliffe, however, came out victorious against Evelyn Scott of the Lake Erie College, Painesville, O., after dropping the first set, 2—6, 6—3, 7—5. The other Lake Erie College entrant, Ruth Smith, bowed to Marie A. Fensterer of Smith College, 6—0, 6—1. The summary:

THIRD ANNUAL COLLEGE GIRLS' INVITATION TENNIS TOURNAMENT SINGLES

First Round

Dorothy Anderson, Carnegie Institute of Technology, Schenley Park, Pa., defeated Maribel Y. Vinson, Radcliffe College, Cambridge, Mass., 6—2, 7—5.

Louise Slocum, Radcliffe College, defeated Evelyn Scott, Lake Erie College, Painesville, O., 2—6, 6—3, 7—5.

Helen Bidwell, Boston University, defeated Esther Edwards, Wellesley (Mass.) College, 6—3, 6—0.

Janet Smith, Wellesley College, defeated Louise Hyde, Mt. Holyoke College, South Hadley, Mass., 6—3, 6—2.

Clarice Wightman Palmer, Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., won from Sylvia Parker, Jackson College, Medford, Mass., by default.

Frances Eddy, Mt. Holyoke College, won from Caroline Ford, Vassar College, by default.

Catherine Borden, Vassar College, defeated Katherine Locke, Hollins (Va.) College, 6—1, 6—2.

Katherine Sprague, Connecticut College for Women, New London, defeated Jean Rosalie Guiterman, Vassar College, 6—0, 6—0.

SECOND ROUND—Upper Half

Charlotte L. Miller, University of California, defeated Sylvia C. Bowditch, Bryn Mawr (Pa.) College, 6—0, 6—1.

Mary Eliot Frothingham, Bryn Mawr College, defeated Ruth Bevan, Smith College, Northampton, Mass., 6—3, 6—3.

Katherine Wiener, Smith College, defeated Helen Ranney, Wellesley College, 6—1, 6—2.

Margaret Haskell, Bryn Mawr College, defeated Patricia Emerson, Radcliffe College, 6—0, 6—2.

Dorrance H. Chase, Simmons College, Boston, Mass., defeated Edwina Campbell, Vassar College, 6—2, 6—0.

SECOND ROUND—Lower Half

Katherine Sprague, Connecticut College for Women, defeated Elizabeth Clark, Mount Holyoke College, 6—0, 6—0.

Mary Lee Hutchins, Vassar College, defeated Marjorie Winslow, Jackson College, 6—3, 6—3.

Mary Cutter, Boston University, defeated Lois Weeks, Simmons College, 6—0, 6—0.

Alice Rigby, Wellesley College, defeated Marianna M. Richards, Vassar College, 6—3, 7—5.

Marie A. Fensterer, Smith College, defeated Ruth Smith, Lake Erie College, 6—0, 6—1.

Helen Wallace, Wellesley College, defeated Mary Teegarden, Mount Holyoke College, 7—5, 6—4.

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Sacramento	34	41	.453
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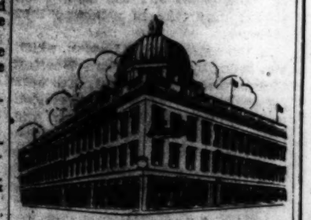

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WOMEN'S ENTERPRISES AND ACTIVITIES

The Portrait of an Empress

By BARBARA E. SCOTT FISHER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

WHEN I learned that Katharine A. Carl had left Peiping and was again in New York, and that I might have the opportunity of an interview with her, it seemed as though some generous hand had flung open the great plate-glass doors of the Throne Room of the Summer Palace, that the intervening years of the Chinese Republic had vanished, and that I was to step into the presence of Her Imperial Majesty, the Empress Dowager of China, Tze-Shi. For when you listen to Miss Carl talk of China, it is as if the beauty and magnificence of the last great Manchu Court of China lived on, so vivid is her recollection of it and of the mighty Dowager Empress who ruled it.

Katherine Carl bears the distinction of having had the unique experience of living for almost a year in the different palaces of the Dowager Empress and of painting no fewer than four portraits of her. Few if any foreigners were given the opportunity of knowing the Dowager Empress as did Miss Carl, and, extraordinary as it may seem to the world which often painted her character in the blackest colors, Miss Carl found her August Patroness both considerate and kind.

It was an innovation, in the first place, for one of the Imperial Family to have her portrait painted, and an extraordinary compliment to America that an American woman was chosen for that honor. Miss Carl, who had become well known for her portraits in Paris, happened to be visiting in China at the time the momentous decision was reached, and, at the request of Mrs. Conger, wife of the American Minister to the Chinese Court, and the command of the Empress Dowager, accepted the commission.

In Front of the Double Dragon Throne

There were no precedents to follow in the painting of such a portrait, and to do anything without precedent at this court was almost unknown. Arrangements were of the vaguest kind. Miss Carl did not know how many sittings the August Lady would allow her—whether one or a dozen. Her audience with the Dowager Empress was set for 10:30 in the morning (for all imperial affairs were transacted before noon), and at 11 o'clock the sitting for the portrait was to begin.

As the auspicious moment arrived, Miss Carl stood before her bare canvas and the "All-Powerful Tze-Shi" seated on the Double Dragon Throne. About them in breathless silence was gathered the entire entourage of the Court—Princesses, Ladies-in-Waiting, and attendants. As though this strange setting were not enough to disturb an artist, suddenly some 85 clocks which were distributed about the vastness of the Throne Room began to chime, play airs and strike the hour, each in its peculiar way, and all at the same time. The hour had struck, as it were. Miss Carl raised her charcoal to the canvas. For a moment, she said, the clanging of the clocks sounded as loud as cathedral bells, and the noise of her charcoal on the canvas like the scraping of a mighty saw drawn back and forth. The charcoal itself seemed so heavy she could scarcely lift it. But after the first few awe-laden moments when she felt the inscrutable eyes of her Royal Sitter upon her, she became absorbed in her work and utterly unconscious of her strange audience and her surroundings.

As you may see in the National Museum in Washington the portrait which Miss Carl painted of Her Majesty for the St. Louis Exposition, it may be interesting to you, as it was to me, to read Miss Carl's own description of the costume which the Empress wore on the occasion of this, her first portrait: "She had been clothed in a gown of imperial yellow, brocaded in the wistaria vine in naturalistic colors and richly embroidered in pearls. It was made in the graceful Manchu fashion, in one piece, reaching from the neck to the floor; fastened from shoulder to hem with jade buttons. The stuff of the gown was stiff transparent silk and was worn over a softer undergown of the same color and length. At the top button, from the right shoulder, hung a string of 18 enormous pearls separated by pieces of brilliant transparent green jade. From the same button was suspended a large, carved pale ruby, which had yellow silk tassels terminating in two immense pearls of rare beauty. At each side, just under the arms, hung a pale blue embroidered silk handkerchief and a scent bag with long black silk tassels. Around her throat was a pale blue two-inch-wide cravat, embroidered in gold with large pearls. She wore bracelets and rings, and on each hand two nail-protectors. These, too, were set with rubies and pearls." With this as a beginning of the detail that confronted Miss Carl, and the possible prospect of but a single sitting, it is not surprising that she worked with dispatch.

In what seemed but the shortest time, the Empress turned to her interpreter and indicated that enough work had been done on the portrait for the day. Then with gracious courtesy she asked Miss Carl if she were not fatigued from her journey to the palace from Peking, and suggested that she put up her work and partake of refreshment. To Miss Carl's dismay, the Empress then stepped down from the throne and came over to look at her sketch. Miss Carl recalls this moment as the one time in her life when she wished she might be swallowed up, canvas and all. Fortunately, she had blocked in the whole figure, as a head without a body, or a body without a head is not etiquette in China even in pictures. But the sketch was extremely rough. With inscrutable eyes the Empress scanned the sketch. Then she went behind the canvas and looked at that side, as though it might present something of more import. A moment more, however, and she turned. Looking straight into the artist's eyes, she expressed her interest in the portrait, and asked if she would care to remain at the Palace for a few days so that she might give her sittings at her leisure. Without hesitation, Miss Carl accepted the invitation.

So enamoured did the Empress Dowager become with the experience of having her portrait painted, that before the first was finished she said she wanted "many," and thought it would be a good idea if Miss Carl spent the rest of her life in Peking! As it turned out, instead of one portrait, Miss Carl painted four portraits of Her Majesty, did many sketches, and spent more than 11 months as the guest of China's ruler.

Traveling to St. Louis

The last of these portraits, which was sent to the St. Louis Exposition, was looked upon as the "sacred" portrait of Her Majesty. When it was finished and ready to start on its long journey to St. Louis, a special railway was built from Wai-Wu-Pu to the railway station outside the Chien-Men Gate in Peking, so that the portrait might not have the ignominy of resting on the shoulders of coolies. Wherever the train bearing it stopped, on its way to the coast, the portrait was received by delegations of high officials and dignitaries, as though it had been Her Majesty herself. As a matter of fact, it traveled in special trains and was accompanied all the way to St. Louis by a high official and his suite. Arrived at its destination, it was received by His Imperial Highness Prince Pu L'un, and the ceremony of unveiling the portrait at the Art Gallery lasted from four o'clock in the afternoon until nine at night. After the unveiling, it lost much of its "sacred" quality, and could be viewed by the man in the street. At the close of the exposition, where it drew much interested comment and was looked upon as a most gracious gesture of the Chinese Government to its Western neighbors, it was sent to Washington, where President Roosevelt received it on behalf of the United States Government.

Miss Carl's happy reminiscences of her life in the various palaces which the Dowager Empress put at her disposal during her stay in Peking, her intimate recollections of royal picnics, of festivals and plays, of walks through the palace gardens with the Empress in the sunshine and in the sweeping misty rain, and her keen understanding of and admiration for the Empress Dowager, as well as a rich store of anecdotes, make an afternoon spent with her seem like hearing a Far Eastern legend come true.

Portrait of the Empress Dowager of Imperial China, Painted From Life by an American, Miss Katharine A. Carl, for the St. Louis Exposition and Now the Property of the American Nation.

Miss Gizi Harsányi and Her Two Young Helpers at the Weekly Toy-Making Play Hour. Miss Harsányi Broadcasts From Budapest, Hungary.

Woman Conducts Toy-Making Hour

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Budapest

NOT every mother shows the necessary skill, time, and patience to satisfy her children's desire to be taught to make things. The absorbing game of manufacturing toys of one's own must be learned like any other. Mothers who sometimes have no answer ready for the ever-recurring question, "What shall I play with, Mummy?" hail Miss Gizi Harsányi's "manufacturing play hour" on the Budapest radio one afternoon a week with as much enthusiasm as the small listeners-in.

Miss Harsányi, sloyd handicraft teacher in a municipal school and day home, started with paper-folding and simple toys manufactured out of corks and match boxes. She studies her subject thoroughly, carefully wording her "manufacturing lessons" so that they can be fully understood and followed by the children without visual aid. It is not an easy job to tell a child how to make a small cart out of a match box or a tree out of curled paper and cork, without being able to display the model. However, Miss Harsányi succeeds in making her radio talk so attractive and painting such a vivid word picture of the objects she teaches the children to make that her small listeners look forward to the Sunday play hour with delight, and follow up her lessons with eager ambition. Miss Harsányi checks and times herself by having two children sit by her at the microphone and letting them make the objects the manufacturing process of which she dictates. Children are invited to send her the completed objects and get her criticisms over the air. The radio company proposes to exhibit the works of Miss Harsányi's air pupils and to distribute them among children's charities.

Women's Organizations

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A CONFERENCE in London, Eng., of delegates from the American Women's Clubs in Europe, and a similar conference of Canadian women, are two recent occurrences pointing to the belief, on the part of women, in the efficacy of concerted and organized effort. Both of these conferences included as an important topic on their programs the subject of world peace and the part which women may take in attaining that objective.

At the conference in London, which was called by the American Women's Club in that city, representatives were present from clubs of American women in five European countries and, messages were received from others which were unable to send delegates. A resolution, which read as follows, was unanimously adopted by the conference and will be presented by the delegates to their individual clubs for consideration: "Resolved: That the feeling of this conference is in favor of a federation of American Women's Clubs in Europe, and that the delegates present this resolution to their clubs for consideration and confirmation."

The final resolution adopted by the conference gives an idea of the spirit of understanding which such a federation might foster among nations. It reads as follows: "Resolved: That we American women, members of this conference, representing five different countries in Europe and living outside the borders of the U. S. A., in loyal desire to serve our country while living abroad, feel that we can be of service by reflecting to those at home as faithfully as possible public opinion relating to international issues. In this spirit, therefore, we feel that the American Women's Clubs might be of definite usefulness in furthering educational and international interests among their own members and in endeavoring to use any influence they have toward peaceful measures of settlement in any specific question in dispute. With a full realization, therefore, of their responsibility as custodians of the future through their children, this women's conference takes the opportunity of indorsing heartily the initiative taken by the President and Cabinet of the United States in paving the way for the Washington agreement limitations."

Mrs. Curtis Brown, president of the hostess club, expressed her confidence in the power of a federated group of women and reminded the delegates that there was definite work which such a federation could do, with much more power than if they acted singly. She said that every speaker who had appeared before them had spoken on the necessity of some progress toward peace. Each one had chosen her own subject and the fact that everyone had spoken on peace was proof, she felt, of the way that such a federation as they had in mind could work.

Women of international importance and influence appeared at the conference and all expressed their convictions that it marked the beginning of a new force in women's thought. Mrs. Philip Snowden felt that the conference, and possible resultant federation, would certainly cause a feeling of closer relationship between people in America and in other countries. Lady Astor said that it meant a wider and more worth while usefulness, "which is an excellent thing, as people are so dreary when they try only to amuse themselves, and the more they try the drearier they become." Dame Edith Lyttelton expressed the feeling that such a federation might do a quiet and unobtrusive but really understanding piece of work, and she wished it every success.

Women Engineers

The American Society of Civil Engineers has conferred an unusual honor upon Miss Jane Ridder in making her an associate member of its society, the second one to be appointed. Although no woman has yet been made a regular member, in 1927 Miss Elsie Eaves was elected the first woman associate, and since then four women have been elected as junior members.

French Woman Honored

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A French woman, Mlle. Jeanne Garola, has recently been accorded a unique honor by her country, the French Department of Agriculture having appointed her the director of a government agricultural station. Such a position has never before been filled by a woman and the appointment of Mlle. Garola establishes a precedent which is highly encouraging to the class of intelligent French women who are skilled farmers and managers and many of whom have worked and studied with desperate earnestness to improve and increase their crops.

Mlle. Garola's father was previously the director of this government agricultural station and his daughter has not only been trained by him in all practical details, but encouraged to take special studies in agriculture, particularly in the cultivation of wheat, which is the important product of that local area. Four years ago Mlle. Garola's father resigned his position, and, pending the appointment of his successor, the daughter carried on the work of the agricultural station to her own credit and the satisfaction, apparently, of the French Department of Agriculture.

To receive this appointment herself, was more than Mlle. Garola could have hoped for and comes as a just recognition of her ability not only as an actual tiller of the soil but as an executive.

Heads Artist Bureau

New York

GRACE W. TOWNE, who is in charge of the personal appearances of artists included on the programs of the National Broadcasting Company, brings to her career a wealth of theatrical, musical and managerial experience.

Miss Towne was born in Chicago and began her musical training at the New England Conservatory of Music, where she studied opera, drama, voice and piano. She also studied playwriting and acquired knowledge of the theater by participating in stock companies. She had, too, her own concert company which she toured with and managed. She was living in New England when an offer came to her to take charge of a concert bureau whose eastern territory was growing unproductive. She made such a success of this community concert work that six years ago, when radiocasting was in its infancy, she was called to New York to organize the field department of the concert bureau of the NBC. She began with a personnel of six artists. Today she has 300 under her direction and her work covers the entire United States. She not only handles tours of musicians but also has organized a speakers' bureau arranging the lecture dates of such speakers as Floyd Gibbons and Graham MacNamee.

Regarding the opportunities for women in this work, Miss Towne said: "As this is a highly specialized field, I can't put my finger on any one thing or qualification for the woman embarking on such a career. Naturally there must be a background of professional experience or experience in community work. It is necessary to visualize the community whose needs we are trying to meet. We must know what will and won't go in each city to which we are sending our artists."

To Teach Typists Speed

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Miss Stella Williams of Brooklyn, N. Y., known as the "world's champion typist," has crossed the Atlantic on a unique mission. She has been invited by a group of Continental and British business men to give a series of lectures to instructors in various commercial colleges and schools and also to students in these institutions and groups of office employees.

For five years Miss Williams has held the international championship, last year reaching her highest record of speed, when she typed an average of 124 words a minute. The speediest French typist has a record of only 94 words a minute and the British champions stops at 85. Miss Williams does not claim to understand why this lack of speed should exist overseas, but she is pledged to do her best to discover the difficulty and suggest the remedy.

Planning Sight-Seeing Tours

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

Chicago

IT IS pleasant to hear of still another field of activity opening up for women in which it is possible to earn one's own living and which furnishes unlimited opportunities to bring culture, education and inspiration to other women and children as well. Such a position is that of Miss Eleanor Fowler, tour representative of a group of electric lines running out of Chicago.

Miss Fowler lives in Chicago and works out from here, planning short sight-seeing trips in outlying districts. A large part of her work is with children. While of course this is a commercial job, the purpose being to induce people to travel on these interurban railroads, yet from the standpoint of service to clients there seems to be no end to what can be accomplished. Miss Fowler visits schools, women's clubs and other organizations, factories and any other centers where women or children are gathered into groups, and tells them about the various points of interest in Chicago. If sufficient enthusiasm is aroused in the group she then plans with some member—the president, program chairman, principal of the school, etc.—as to what their group would specially like to visit and together they map out a sight-seeing tour of the city which will be of the greatest possible value. Sometimes when the appointed day arrives she goes out to meet her group, accompanying them to the city and seeing that train accommodations are satisfactory. When they reach the city a guide is often provided, but she usually goes along, mixing with the members of her party and acting as a gracious hostess.

Adventures for Children and Women

Groups of school children from one of the near-by towns have been coming in every week all winter. These trips have included such adventures as visits to the Planetarium, Field Museum, Shedd Aquarium, Art Institute, luncheon at some interesting place and sometimes attendance at one of the children's concerts which are given by the Chicago Symphony Orchestra twice a month. A group of six-year-olds from a private school on the North Shore recently spent part of their time at the Chicago Historical Society, which they enjoyed hugely. It can be seen that work such as this offers almost unlimited opportunities to help children (and women, too,) to a broader vision.

Judging from her own experience, Miss Fowler believes that there is a chance in every fair-sized city for a woman to do, if not exactly what she is doing, at least kindred work, by acting as "city hostess."

this work?" was asked.

"Interest in people," was the prompt answer, "and sympathetic consideration for their desires and preferences. Yes, and willingness to work very hard."

One might add after discussing the various angles with her that it must have tact, initiative, a pleasant approach, enthusiasm and, perhaps above all else, integrity. First of all she must win the confidence of her audiences through her own sincerity so that they do not consider her a mere publicity agent but realize that she has their best interests at heart. She says in this regard that she never tries to talk up a trip that she herself does not thoroughly know and believe in. While all these are valuable qualities they are not above the reach of any woman who would like to pioneer in this field as Miss Fowler is doing. One, of course, must be able to talk in public, but Miss Fowler is not a "trained speaker." She believes that simplicity, sincerity and poise are the requisites for this side of her work.

Training Ground

What does this position hold out in the future for a woman? In the first place, it is a fine training ground for contacts. It teaches a woman to handle groups and might open up to her one of the many hostess positions in the world today—in a country club, hotel, or on shipboard. Moreover, it offers excellent training for those who would like to conduct tours abroad or around the world.

It may be interesting to know that Miss Fowler herself originated the position she now occupies, and that it did not fall into her lap, a plum ripe and ready to pick. This should be encouraging to others, for what one can do others can do also. For some time a bureau of outing and recreation was maintained by the Public Service Company of Northern Illinois, where information was given out without charge regarding things of interest and value in and around the vicinity of Chicago. Something over a year ago this bureau was taken over by the three interurban lines Miss Fowler works for, together with four bus lines. At this time Miss Fowler was a filing clerk for one of the electric lines, with her eyes open for a bigger and a better place. When the bureau became part of her company she presented herself to the vice-president and told him she had some good ideas as to how to make use of the information which the bureau had collected.

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In the Absence of the Governor's Band

DILKUSHA is very musical, so long as we have the Governor's Band. We can boast of promenade concerts and several other kinds of concerts. When the Governor leaves the station and takes his band with him down to the plains, we are all conscious of a vague sense of grievance. The band of course is the Governor's, and we suppose he has a right to take it with him, like the Bodyguard, when he goes elsewhere; but somehow the band seems to belong partly to us and partly to the Governor, whereas we are perfectly willing to let him have the Bodyguard entirely to himself.

The Bodyguard is an impressive institution. It consists of fifty or perhaps a hundred cavalrymen, recruited from the various mounted units in India and selected especially for their size. Not one of them is under six feet high, or has whiskers that are not long enough to twist round his ears. And when you get a hundred such men clad in scarlet and gold, with the most beautiful shiny top boots and silver spurs, with magnificent blue sashes wound round their waists and carrying lances twice as long as themselves—when you get a troop of men like that jingling after the Governor's carriage, the effect, as we have already indicated, is impressive.

But not one of the Bodyguard can play the xylophone or the triangle like Sergeant D'Cruze of the Governor's Band. Sergeant D'Cruze is, of course, the star turn of the entire band, and it would perhaps be unfair to ask anyone to enter the lists against him. Apart from this, the Governor's Band is like the chaplain. It possesses the friendship and confidence of every man, woman and child in Dilkusha. Even Sergeant D'Cruze isn't a bit proud. We haven't yet had the temerity to address him ourselves, but we have seen him talking quite kindly to people who, we daresay, are no more to him than we are. As for the other bandsmen, whose instruments are fiddles or trumpets, one takes their affability for granted.

We trust that, in our first paragraph, we have not been guilty of a suggestion that the Governor is selfish in the matter of his band. On the contrary, he could hardly be more liberal in the way in which he admits all and sundry to share in the benefit thereof. We suppose the band does occasionally play at Government House; but, judging from the indefatigable way in which it performs morning, noon and night for the benefit of the whole station, it can't give much time to the Governor. It seems to live at the Assembly Rooms. That is why we said at the outset that we all feel that it belongs as much to us as to the Governor. If the Governor were at all selfish in the matter, we could hardly feel like that.

The Governor's Band stands for all that is musical in Dilkusha. While it is in residence, we wake to musical life. When it returns to the plains, we go to sleep for five or six months. We are then dependent entirely on our own efforts, and these are apt to be heroic rather than artistic.

Once during the off season Mrs. Wadia, a dear little Parsee lady, was at home. We went, and found the greater part of the station there. There must have been nearly half a dozen people besides ourselves. After taking refreshment, we settled down to the serious business of the afternoon, we ourselves being roped in as pianist to the orchestra, which was composed of the entire party with the exception of old Mr. Toogood, who knows just enough about music to distinguish a semibrieve from a spark plug—and that is where he scored. But we must not anticipate.

The orchestra consisted, first of ourselves at the piano, secondly of Mrs. Wadia as first violin, thirdly of Miss Thornton at the 'cello, fourthly of Mr. Brough (aged eighty-five and one of our oldest residents) with his concertina, fifthly of Mr. Brough as vocalist. Mr. Brough, who is still a burly six feet and has one of the handsomest heads of white hair we have ever seen, sang in our church choir fifty-six years ago, and cannot understand why the padré doesn't now call upon him for the weekly solo. For our part, we doubt whether any persuasion would now induce him to take the solo; he so greatly enjoys listening to Mr. Jones, his successor (after a forty years' interval) and criticizing his phrasing afterward.

The first concerto (if I may use the term) had for its theme the virtues and graces of that well-known Scotch heroine Annie Laurie, whose brow, it may be remembered, was like a "snawdrift," and whose voice was piano and sweet.

We had the misfortune to break the soft pedal of Mrs. Wadia's pianoforte, while playing over the introduction, and were covered with confusion—but only for a moment. Mrs. Wadia, as she always is, was sweetness itself, took the incident as all in the day's work and assured us that it didn't matter in the least; it would make no difference to the rendition. We thought she was optimistic; but, as the performance progressed, we saw what she meant.

Mrs. Wadia herself as first violin led the orchestra, and here is where we fell down hopelessly at the piano. Mrs. Wadia loves plaintive music—hence her selection of "Annie Laurie"—and when she gets hold of a particularly plaintive note she clings to it. Nevertheless, she has a certain sense of time. She knows that any lingering over one bar must be made up for by curtailing the next, which she takes accordingly at lightning speed, and the accompanist is left hopelessly behind. At this combined dress rehearsal and first night performance, it took us some little time to adjust our brakes—especially as one of them was broken—to the first violin's requirements. The result was that we and Mrs. Wadia were alternately treading on each other's heels—when we were not falling over Miss Thornton, who kept more or less to the beat of an imaginary conductor, or on Mr. Brough, who played his concertina and vocalized the praises of Miss Laurie at one and the same time.

Mr. Brough has the remains of quite a pleasant baritone; and, if he and his concertina had been given the floor to themselves, they might easily have secured an encore. Unhappily, this could not be. Against Mrs. Wadia's strongly individualist violin, Miss Thornton's more or less stereotyped adherence to the ordinary canons of time, and the piano minus a soft pedal, they were more or less "drown-dead," as Mr. Peggotty would say. But they thoroughly enjoyed the performance and so did the audience (Mr. Toogood) who said it reminded him of Madame Albani when she visited Calcutta in 1906.

Mr. Brough, who takes himself seriously as a singer, pointed out that no baritone could possibly remind anyone of a soprano; whereupon Mr. Toogood replied that it was the concertina he was referring to,—a compliment to his instrument with which Mr. Brough had perforce to remain content, although it was evident that he would much have preferred a comparison between his voice and Antonio Scotti's.

Meanwhile the piano (who was in a state of semi-collapse) complimented the 'cello on her performance, and the 'cello complimented the first violin. The piano was begining to feel a little neglected, but the situation was saved by Mr. Brough, who in his courtly Victorian manner turned to us and said: "I have heard five good accompanists in my life. You are the sixth." Which gave us just sufficient encouragement to carry on for the remainder of the evening. But we registered a vow to play at no more concerts in Dilkusha, unless we were supported by the Governor's Band.

A. J. F. B.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by MARY BAKER EDDY

An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily, except Sundays and holidays, by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass.

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR EDITORIAL BOARD

If the return of manuscripts is desired, they must be accompanied by a stamped and addressed envelope, but the Monitor Editorial Board does not hold itself responsible for such communications.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:
One year ....$9.00 Three months $2.25
Six months ... 4.50 One month ... 75c
Single copies, 5 cents

Member of the Associated Press

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The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.

Those who may desire to purchase the Monitor regularly from any news stand where it is not on sale are requested to notify The Christian Science Publishing Society.

Cost of remailing copies of the Monitor is as follows:

	Domestic and Foreign
14 pages	2 cents
16 to 22 pages	3 cents
24 to 30 pages	4 cents
32 pages	5 cents

Remailing to Canada and Mexico, 1 cent for each 2 oz. or fraction.

NEWS OFFICES

WASHINGTON: 1281-1287 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.
EASTERN: 270 Madison Ave., New York City.
CENTRAL: Room 1058, 332 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
PACIFIC: 626 Market St., San Francisco.
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA: 210 West Seventh Street, Los Angeles.
EUROPEAN: 2, Adelphi Terrace, London.
PARIS: 3, Avenue de l'Opera.
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Published by

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Publishers of

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE JOURNAL
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SENTINEL
LA REVISTA DE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
DER HEROLD DER CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
THE HERALD OF CHRISTIAN SCIENCE (Dutch Edition) (Scandinavian Edition) (Braille Edition)
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY

What Does the Thrush Say?

What does the thrush say to you?
Surely a message has he
Out in the dawn and the dew!

There, where the gray burns to blue,
Perched on his favorite tree,
What does the thrush say to you?

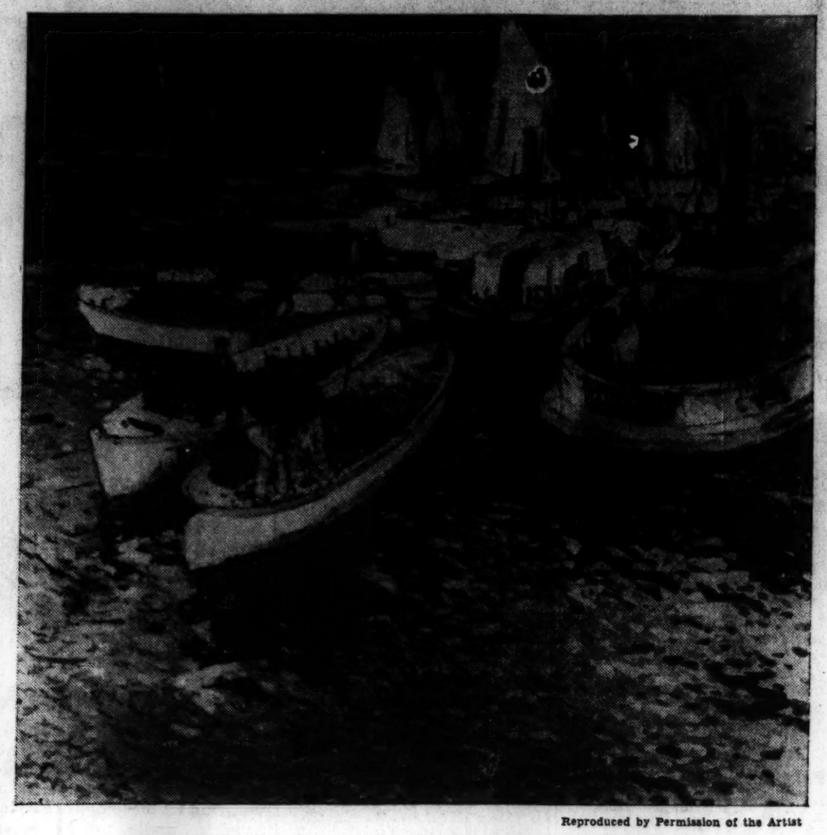
Is it time-honored or new,
Fettered or joyously free,
Out in the dawn and the dew?

Many may hear it, but who
Holds to the riddle the key—
What does the thrush say to you?

Sweet is his message, and true,
This is its meaning for me,
Out in the dawn and the dew—

Listen, and hear it right through,
"Prie Dieu, prie Dieu, prie, prie!"
What does the thrush say to you
Out in the dawn and the dew?

LETITIA D. FOX.



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Life of the Sea. From a Painting by George Elmer Browne

THIS delightful impression of Provincetown, "Life of the Sea," is from the brush of George Elmer Browne, one of the many well-known American artists who have chosen to paint in that now important summer art colony. Fishermen, with their boats and their quaint customs, have furnished many artist visitors to this first landing-place of the Pilgrims with the majority of their subjects. Mr. Browne, it so happens, was in fact the pioneer artist to establish his studio there.

Action and color are conspicuous factors in this sea picture. Mr. Browne, who divides his time between seeking out unusual corners in Europe and painting and teaching in Provincetown, is noted for his handling of color. His effects are scintillant, yet restrained, revealing his skill as one who knows his métier from every angle.

Mr. Browne's pictures may be found in many leading galleries of Europe as well as of the United States. He is a Bostonian by birth, having received his first art instruction at the Boston Art School. From there he went to Paris, where he studied many years with such noted teachers as Jules Lefebvre and Tony Robert Fleury. Having won medals and other honors, he was in 1925 decorated by the French Government.

A Worthy Theorizer

There never was such a man for theories as Mr. Thomas Day. He was forever trying experiments which came to nothing, studying things he could not possibly carry out, adopting children who ran away—and then, quite suddenly, writing a book which brought him fame and is remembered to this day—"Sandford and Merton." There was an artist once who painted this eccentric gentleman in a most appropriate manner, "looking upward, as if enthusiastically meditating on the contents of a book . . . a flash of lightning plays on Mr. Day's hair!"

It was a true portrait of a singular man whose theories were, indeed, too like the lightning, "which has ceased to be, Ere one can say, It lightens." The experiments never lasted long, but they were comical for the time being. The two children whom he chose to educate he called Sabrina and Lucretia, one being fair and the other dark. He took a lot of trouble over them, and taught them not only to read and write, "but to dislike fine dress, fashion and titles." He brought Sabrina to such a pitch of culture that she could write: "I know how to make a wide and equilateral triangle; I know the cause of day and night, winter and summer."

Alack! that such learning should be wasted! But, sad to relate, both Sabrina and Lucretia ran away; and, disconsolate, the worthy theorizer turned to other hobbies. He bought a house in Essex, where, wishing to make an extra room for his wife, he thought it would be pleasant to build it himself, and with his own hands ply the trowel. To this end, books were bought and studied, in particular "Ware's Architecture," which the earnest Mr. Day read for three solid weeks. Thus prepared, and arming himself with bricks and other things useful in building, he began. He found it harder in practice than theory, but he went on manfully for a week. Then he called in a mason. Even so, it was no ordinary room; for he insisted on having it built without windows, intending but forgetting, to have them put in afterwards. No doubt Mrs. Day was grateful for her room, although, owing to its curious construction, she always had to dress by candle-light.

In spite of all these oddities, there was something fine about Thomas Day. He was a kindly man in practice and a brave man, who as a boy had saved the life of a school-fellow, forgetful of his own. He wrote his book, "Sandford and Merton," as he says, "to form the minds of the rising generation, to teach them manliness and independence." Therefore, his eccentricities are forgiven and his book remembered.

Die Einfachheit des wahren Gebets

Uebersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes.

DER Fortschritt der Menschen läßt sich an den Gebeten, die sie gesprochen haben, verfolgen; denn unsere Gebete lassen unsere Haltung gegen das Göttliche erkennen. Im weiteren Sinne ist Beten der Ausruf: „Ich will mich aufmachen und zu meinem Vater gehen". Ein großer Zeitraum liegt zwischen dem ersten tastenden Ausgreifen nach Anbetung und jenem Tage, als einer der Jünger sich an Christus Jesus wandte und ihn bat: „Herr, lehre uns beten", worauf der Meister sie zu „unserem Vater im Himmel" beten lehrte.

Bei seinem ganzen Wirken bewies Jesus, der Menschenfreund, was der Vater ist, wie man Ihn wahrhaft anbetet, und wo der Himmel zu finden ist. Er zeigte, daß wahre Anbetung einfach, klar und göttlich tröstend ist. „Gott ist Geist", sagte er zu dem Weib am Brunnen, „und die ihn anbeten, die müssen ihn im Geist und in der Wahrheit anbeten". Und als er gefragt wurde, wann das Reich Gottes kommen werde, antwortete er: „Das Reich Gottes kommt nicht mit äußerlichen Gebärden; man wird auch nicht sagen: Siehe, hier! oder: da ist es! Denn sehet, das Reich Gottes ist inwendig in euch".

Seine Jünger erkannten, daß sie beten lernen mußten, um die göttliche Art zu verstehen, die ihr Meister so klar bekundete. Immer wieder sahen sie ihn sich an einen ruhigen Ort zurückziehen und dort Stunden im Gebet zubringen; und es ist nicht verwunderlich, daß sie, als er nachher unter dem Volk wirkte und sie die Folgen seines Einsseins mit Gott sahen, von seiner Art Gebet, das den Himmel in uns offenbart, mehr wissen wollten. Dieses Beten müssen alle Menschen früher oder später lernen; denn „geistlich gesinnt sein ist", wie Paulus uns so treffend versichert, „Leben und Friede".

Heute wird durch die göttliche Wissenschaft das Denken zum Urchristentum zurückgeführt, d. h. zur buchstäblichen Annahme, daß Christus Jesus der Wegweiser ist, daß der Geist allumfassend, der eine Vater, das schöpferische Prinzip des wirklichen Menschen und des wirklichen Weltalls ist; und wir erkennen den Himmel als die bewußte Harmonie rechten Denkens, als geistiges Bewußtsein hier und jetzt. Mrs. Eddy hat gesagt: „Das Verständnis des geistigen Sinnes der Heiligen Schrift befähigt einen, beim Austreiben alles Gott Entgegengesetzten, Böses oder Übel genannt, und beim Heilen der Kranken von der Macht der göttlichen Liebe Gebrauch zu machen" (Botschaft an Die Mutterkirche für das Jahr 1900, S. 5). Wahrlich, dies erklärt das wahre Gebet, das Austreiben des Gott Entgegengesetzten, d.h. falscher Annahmen; denn in Wirklichkeit kann es nichts der unendlichen Macht der göttlichen Liebe Entgegengesetztes geben. Alles, was sich scheinbar dem Geist widersetzt, muß durch die wahre Idee, die immer geistig und harmonisch ist, im menschlichen Denken überwunden werden.

Christus Jesus bewies den Nutzen solchen Betens. Alles, was er in seiner unvergleichlichen Laufbahn vollbrachte, kam durch das wissenschaftliche rechte Denken zustande, das ihn befähigte, widerwärtige, materielle Erscheinungen, Gottes Gegensätze, zu vernichten und an ihrer Stelle die Widerspiegelung des Lebens, der Wahrheit und der Liebe in Erscheinung treten zu lassen. Nicht bloß glauben, sondern wissen und behaupten, daß alles, was dem göttlichen Prinzip unähnlich ist, eine Fälschung ist und als solche nachgewiesen werden kann, heißt die Kraft nutzbar machen, die die göttliche Liebe allen ihren Ideen mitteilt. Erfahrung ist ausschließlich ein Vorgang des Bewußtseins, und durch wahres Gebet erheben wir uns aus Trugvorstellungen in die ewige Wirklichkeit der göttlichen Liebe, in der das wahre Sein ist.

Der Meister verband in seinen Ermahnungen oft Wachen und Beten als zusammengehörig miteinander. Wachen ohne zu beten kann zu materiellen Verfahren führen, zum Entstehen eines rein materiell begründeten Plans. Falsches Wachen kann uns scheinbare Fehler anderer scharf erkennen oder uns befürchten lassen, daß wir, womöglich mit einem drückenden Verantwortlichkeitsgefühl, anscheinend sehr wirklichen Mißgeschicken vorbeugen müssen. Beten wir dagegen ohne weises Wachen, so schützen wir die heilige Erfahrung nicht, die sich uns als Ergebnis unseres Gebets entfaltet. Dann suchen und anerkennen wir den Segen vielleicht nicht, der die Folge unseres Einsseins mit der Allmacht sein sollte. Bei solchem Beten fehlt die kindliche Erwartung des Guten, durch die wir das Himmelreich, das Bewußtsein der Harmonie, erfahren. Als Erhörung jedes Gebets sollten wir uns dieser Harmonie bewußt werden, die auch auf jenen andern wesentlichen Bestandteil wahren Gebets, auf Dankbarkeit, hinweist. Sollte das Gebet nicht mit Erwartung anfangen, sich zur Gewißheit entfalten und die Blüte der Dankbarkeit treiben? Wie gründlich hatte Paulus des Meisters Lehre erfaßt, als er seine Mitarbeiter bat: „Haltet an am Gebet und wachet in demselben mit Danksagung"!

Durch Annehmen und Nutzbarmachen des einen göttlichen Prinzips, das Jesus predigte und lebte, und das er den Vater im Himmel nannte, beweist die Christliche Wissenschaft heute die Kraft, die Einfachheit und die Anwendbarkeit des wahren Gebets; und man kann wahrlich sagen, daß in der Welt heute kein Einfluß segensreicher ist, nichts stärker zum Fortschritt antreibt als dieses klarere Verständnis des Wesens, der dringenden Notwendigkeit und der Wirksamkeit des Gebets.

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society).

Mountaineer's Day

Only a superficial observer could fail to understand that the mountain people really love their wilderness—love it for its beauty, for its freedom. Their intimacy with it dates from a babyhood when the thrill of clean wet sand was good to little feet; when "frog-houses" were built, and little tracks were printed in rows all over the shore of the creek; when the beginnings of esthetic feeling found expression in necklaces of scarlet haws and headdresses pinned and braided together of oak leaves, cardinal flowers and fern; when beargrass in spring, "sarvices" and berries in summer and muscadines in autumn were first sought after and prized most for the "wild flavor," the peculiar tang of the woods which they contain.

I once rode up the Side with a grandmother from Sawyers' Springs, who cried out, as the overhanging curve of the bluff, crowned with pines, came into view: "Now, ain't that finer than any picter you ever seed in your life?—and they call us pore mountaineers!" . . .

There is a farm in Hallet's Fork where I love to visit. It has a charm for me quite apart from mere picturesqueness—it is not the artist who loves the country best. . . .

I hear the day begin with the twitter of birds—wrens that are building in the porch eaves, martins in their high swinging gourds, and the bluebirds, whose four sky-colored eggs are hid in a hollow apple tree behind the kitchen. The moon, peeled down to a thin shaving, has hung just over the sunset, and the night has been dark, but at last a dim light filters through one small window, showing one by one the homely pieces of furniture and the hanks of "spuntruck" and carpet rags bunched like huge bananas on a peg in the wall. The house-mother, seeing the daylight, rises, and presently the shine of a pitchpine blaze is dancing over the rafters until it shall be put out by the sun." The stir of the household wakes the mother hen that sleeps in the woodshed, and she leads forth her brood with clucking and cheeping. . . .

Dinner is the midday event. When it is over the men return to their teaming in the fields and the women clear the table; then the house may drowse in the summer quiet all afternoon. A little breeze stirs between the open doors; cloud-shadows trail across the land; on the horizon fragments of rainbow span a deep-gray blur or passing storm. . . .

At last the smoke of the supper fire hovers over the roof, a blue veil, and the evening work of feeding and putting away begins—"chores" is not in the local vocabulary. . . . The chickens and guineas go to roost in the peach trees; the cows are milked at the gap and foaming pails carried back to the water-shelf; the sun is gone, and one lamp, with a broken chimney, is lighted and set on the supper-table. Far and clear in the dusk a whippoorwill is calling.

Night falls. Now the red glamour of firelight plays over the main room's rafters, and cotton is brought out and laid on the warm hearth for all unoccupied fingers to pick it, casting out the seeds. This is the social hour, when there is time for discussion and pleasant raillery.—EMMA B. MILES, in "The Spirit of the Mountains."

Freesia

I never shall smell freesia,
No matter where I am,
Without recalling swiftly
The streets of Amsterdam.

There every flower-vendor
Is partner to romance,
Which he will gladly proffer
Upon the merest glance.

The white, star-blossomed freesia
Topping a high-wheeled cart,
Spreads glamour down the roadway,
Spreads glamour in your heart.

The housewives hurrying homeward,
The tall and busy men,
Are caught up by the perfume
Again and yet again.

The whole quaint world around them
Is one sweet-scented lane;
The sunlight smells of freesia,
The rain is freesia rain.

Oh, the fragrance of white freesia
Is never half so sweet
As drifting down the Dutch air
Along a cobbled street!

ADELE DE LEEUW.

In the Duke's Garden

Nightingales are singing high up in the magnolia trees, their songs occasionally drowned by the screech of peacocks who spread brilliant tails before a background of tall dark cypresses.

"Cuckoo, cuckoo, cuckoo," calls a migrant on his way from North Africa to his summer home in England.

In this Spanish garden the formality of statues, clipped box and seventeenth century fountains contrasts with flowers which apparently just happened. Lawns and herbaceous borders do not exist. Bankesia roses and purple wistaria throw themselves over the topmost fronds of the palms; great bushes of geranium straggle everywhere. Along balustrades of terraces are pots and pots and yet more pots of cinerarias. Some of the pots are of ancient and curious design, others quite ordinary.

The white marble statues are unmistakably Roman, rather than Greek; around the fountains and along the paths round and oblong pebbles are inlaid edgewise, in the same quaint patterns used by ancient Romans in the gardens of their Spanish villas two thousand years ago.

Elsewhere Moorish tiles and picturesque iron grilles before the windows remind one of another alien occupation. How happy the Moors must have been at El Retiro, with the sounds they considered essential to earthly bliss. "The song of the nightingale, the murmur of water, and the voice of the loved woman."

How far more charming is "El Retiro" than the French version "Mon Repos," which one so often reads on the gate of some impudent nouveau art French Riveria villa.

And what views! The mountains have looked down upon every change of ownership, shadowy blue in the morning, with a streak of sapphire sea at their feet. In the evening the western heights across the plain flush pale pink, opal and amethyst, reflecting sunset glories.

As the clock strikes five, several men lay down their tools and proceed to remove traces of toil in a splashing fountain, startling some fat gold fish, before wending their way to homes where washing is not so easy.

In a British ducal garden it would be unusual to see gardeners performing their ablutions just outside the drawing-room windows.

The Duke is seldom in residence; but one or other of his sons is often there, or a married daughter with her family. Under the arched gateway and up the drive comes the sound of trotting hoofs, and "el Conde" (the Count, the Duke's son-in-law) appears on a gayly caparisoned white mule, his two little sons tucked in front of him. All three on a steed!

Yesterday above the gateway the ducal arms were seen. Today a Spanish republican flag covers the stone shield. "Safety first," after such a quick change of government.

Not that the ducal family have ever been anything but democratic in their habits, in spite of royalist sympathies. In the village they are addressed as Don Ramon, or Don Jose, never by their titles.

The Count is driving a motor van to the village to fetch household supplies. "Jump in at the back if you want a lift," he calls, and in I jump along with a newly washed gardener and several empty gasoline cans.

A streak of red paint has obliterated the coronet which formerly adorned the van.

Will the Republican Government bring about any other changes, I ask myself, in this earthly paradise?

Simplicity of True Prayer

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE progress of humanity may be traced in the prayers it has uttered, for our prayers indicate our attitude toward the divine. In its larger meaning prayer is the cry, "I will arise and go to my father." A long span lies between the first outreaching of a groping sense toward worship and that day when one of his disciples turned to Christ Jesus and besought him, "Lord, teach us to pray," and he taught them to pray to "our Father which art in heaven."

Throughout his ministry Jesus, the friend of mankind, proved what the Father is, how truly to worship Him, and where heaven is to be found. Simple, clear, divinely comforting, he showed true worship to be. "God is a Spirit," he said to the woman at the well, "and they that worship him must worship him in spirit and in truth." And when he was questioned as to when the kingdom of God should come, he answered, "The kingdom of God cometh not with observation: neither shall they say, Lo here! or, lo there! for, behold, the kingdom of God is within you."

His disciples realized that they must learn to pray in order to apprehend the divine nature which their Master so clearly manifested. Again and again they saw him withdraw to a quiet place and there spend hours in prayer; and as he afterwards worked among the people and they saw the results of those communions with God, small wonder that they longed to know more of his way of praying, which reveals heaven within. This praying is what all must sooner or later learn, for as Paul has so truly assured us, "to be spiritually minded is life and peace."

Today, through divine Science, thought is being led back to primitive Christianity—that is, to the literal acceptance of Christ Jesus as the Way-shower; to Spirit as all-inclusive, the one Father, the creative Principle of the real man and the actual universe; and heaven is known to be the conscious harmony of right thinking, spiritual consciousness, here and now. Mrs. Eddy has said, "The spiritual sense of the Scriptures understood enables one to utilize the power of divine Love in casting out God's opposites, called evils, and in healing the sick" (Message to The Mother Church for 1900, p. 5). This surely defines true prayer, the casting out of God's opposites, that is, false beliefs; for in reality there can be no opposites to the infinite power of divine Love. All the seeming antagonism to Spirit must be overcome in human thought by the true idea, which is always spiritual and harmonious.

The utility of such prayer Christ Jesus proved. All that he accomplished in his matchless career was wrought through the scientific right thinking which enabled him to nullify discordant, material presentments, God's opposites, and make evident in their place the reflection of Life, Truth, and Love. Not merely to believe, but to know and affirm that whatever is unlike the divine Principle is a counterfeit, and capable of disproof, is to utilize the power which divine Love imparts to all its ideas. Experience is wholly mental, and by the avenue of true prayer we emerge from illusions into divine Love's eternal reality, wherein is true being.

Watching and praying are often linked together as interdependent in the Master's injunctions. To watch without praying may lead to material methods, to the development of some merely materially motived project. False watching may render one keenly recognizant of seeming defects in others or apprehensive of having to forestall some apparently very real misfortunes, possibly with a burdened sense of responsibility. If, on the other hand, we pray without wise watching, we do not protect the sacred experience which is unfolding as the result of our prayer. Then we may fail to look for and to recognize the blessing which should follow our communion with the All-power. Such prayer lacks the childlike expectancy of good which ushers experience into the kingdom of heaven, the consciousness of harmony. This conscious harmony should be the answer to every prayer; and it points to that other essential of true prayer, namely, thankfulness. Should not prayer open with expectance, unfold in assurance, and blossom into thankfulness? How firmly Paul grasped the Master's teaching when he bade his fellow workers, "Continue in prayer, and watch in the same with thanksgiving"!

Through the acceptance and utilization of the one divine Principle which Jesus preached and practiced, and which he termed the Father which is in heaven, Christian Science is proving today the power and simplicity and practicability of true prayer; and it may truly be said that there is no influence of richer blessing, no stronger impulsion for progress at work in the world today, than this clearer understanding of prayer, its nature, urgency, and effectiveness.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

Charlotte Cushman's Roman Home

The season was chiefly occupied in fitting up her apartment at No. 38 Via Gregoriana, where she gave her first reception on January 19, 1859. This house—or rather two houses, Nos. 38 and 40—is considered, and justly, one of the choice situations of Rome. The street runs directly up the famous promenade of the Pincian, and the house is but a pleasant ten minutes' walk from that charming locality. Its outlook is, or was at that time, unsurpassed in extent and interest. Since then many changes have taken place, which may have obstructed in some measure this view; but then from most of the front windows the eye ranged over a wide prospect, taking in most of the picturesque outlines of the city, St. Peter's looming large and grand in front, with a limitless expanse of open Campagna, and the marvellous sky of Rome for background. . . .

Within Miss Cushman's house the charm was different, but in its way as great. A glow of warmth and comfort, combined with a certain elegance, pervaded the pleasant rooms, and who of the many who enjoyed the hospitality of that house can forget the genial, cordial hostess, her kind face, her pleasant voice, her appreciation of all that was best in her guest, sending him away with an agreeable consciousness of having been more charming than he had ever thought himself capable of being before.

Miss Cushman's apartment at first consisted only of the first floor of No. 38, which she herself fitted up and furnished. Afterwards, when more room was required, the second and third floors were taken in addition. Still later, when it became necessary to have larger space for entertaining, the next door, No. 40, was added to the establishment, doors were opened between the two houses, and it became a very delightful, convenient place of residence. The reception-rooms were not large, nor were there many of them; but there was an air of hominess, if one may coin a word, rarely seen in the apartments of Rome, which are mostly either small, bare, and inconvenient, or else coldly spacious and splendid, with no end of perfectly useless, uninhabitable rooms.

This home was a genuine one, and so grew every year more and more in harmony with the true hospitable nature of its mistress. Its walls gradually became covered with choice pictures and such sculpture as there was space for; but its chief beauty consisted in its antique carved furniture, its abundance of books, and the patent fact that every part and parcel of it was for daily use, and nothing for mere show, so that everyone who came into it felt at once its peculiar charm, and exclaimed, "O, this is like home!" — EMMA STEBBINS, in "Charlotte Cushman: Her Letters and Memories of Her Life."

Wind

O the green of the woods, and the green of the grass
With rustle of all of the winds that pass,
And the brilliance of sunshine on brightest green
Like flashes of gold in the leafy screen!

The Summer is green; no lovelier hue
Spreads itself under the heavens of blue;
The vagrant wind turning each leaf as it blows
The lining of silver joyously shows.

Winds can be furious, winds can be gay,
These winds come dancing the long summer day
To pry into shadow, to revel in shade,
Enhancing the beauty of all that is made.

—CAROLINE HAZARD, in "Songs in the Sun."

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STUDENTS POINT TO ROMANCE OF INDIAN TONGUES

Movement Started Would Broaden Interest in India's Languages

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SIMLA, India—While British explorers are scaling Himalayan heights to add to the world's knowledge of natural lore and Indians are exploring phases of political economy in search of a constitution for the country, another group of students is working in less spectacular fields, with a view to making the world better acquainted with the languages of India.

Chief among these students is Sir George Grierson, who, after labors extending over 30 years, has finished a monumental work "The Linguistic Survey of India" and is now bringing to completion a Kashmiri dictionary that will add profoundly to the knowledge of that language.

Recently there was published in Bengal a history of the Bengali language, the work of a young Calcutta scholar, Prof. Suniti K. Chatterji. For completeness and detail this work is reputed to surpass any existing description of a living Indian language, and is believed to be the forerunner of a series of works on the other great forms of speech in this country, where more than 300 languages are spoken.

In southern India, Dravidian scholars are at work on a great Tamil dictionary, while Prof. R. L. Turner, professor of Sanskrit at the University of London, has just finished a Nepali-English dictionary. Nepali is the language of the Nepalese, who occupy an independent state on the northeast frontier of India.

Not only is Professor Turner's work a notable contribution to lexicography, it is also a comparative etymological dictionary referring to some 80 other Indian languages and forming a treasure house of etymological comparison for a series of Indian vernaculars.

And while the British explorers are climbing the Himalayas, linguists are working quietly among the hill people and in the villages of India's great mountain chain. The language branch being studied in that regard includes the Indo-Chinese dialects and the Tibeto-Burman tongues.

Work of capital importance has been done in these fields by Stuart N. Wolfenden, whose book "Outlines of Tibeto-Burman Linguistic Morphology" is held to be a brilliant investigation of the first rank.

"Since the days of Grimm," states Dr. Van Manen, Secretary of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, "we have for European languages certain definite sound laws. For the Indo-Chinese languages, of which the four main are Chinese, Tibetan, Burmese and Siamese, no such laws have as yet been found.

"Generations of searchers have attacked the problem without great results, but it seems that Mr. Wolfenden has now brought materials together which promise to become the starting point of more successful lines of research."

Customs Union Case Faces World Court

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE HAGUE—The World Court machinery, which has commenced work on the question of whether an Austro-German customs union would be compatible with Article 88 of the Treaty of St. Germain and with protocol No. 1 signed at Geneva, Oct. 4, 1922, is now working at full speed. An extraordinary session of the Court has been provided for sometime between July 15 and 20.

The governments concerned have been informed that the President of the Court contemplates fixing July 20, 1931 for the opening of the public hearings in this case. Meanwhile the governments concerned are preparing information for the Court. The German Government has officially announced that it will submit a written statement to the Court.

The Austrian Government will avail itself of the right accorded to it of filing a written statement and offering oral comments before the Court upon the statements made by other states. July 1 has been fixed for the expiry of the time-limit within which written statements may be filed by the governments.

DO-X COMPLETES FLIGHT TO BRAZIL

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil, June 22 (By U. P.)—A flight of 2435 miles, including the spanning of the south Atlantic from the Canary Islands, was completed Saturday when the German flying boat, DO-X, alighted on the ocean outside Botafogo Bay and taxied into the harbor to moor at the spot selected by Commander Italo Balbo, Italian Air Minister, on his arrival last year.

Capt. Frederick Christiansen, commanding the DO-X, was greeted by the German ambassador, who escorted him to his quarters. Commander Christiansen said that he planned to remain in Brazil 15 days before starting for New York. A flight south to Santos was announced.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Mrs. William A. Anderson, Dayton, O.
William A. Anderson, Dayton, O.
William Barlers Jr., Scranton, Pa.
Robert C. Edie, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Mrs. Owen S. Dibbern, Berkeley, Calif.
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Helen Beauchesne, Topsham, Me.
Marian Graves, Bowdoinham, Me.
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Mrs. Ella Kihlstrom, Gowanda, N. Y.
Mrs. Evelyn Kihlstrom, Hamburg, N. Y.
Fred Parciany Gowanda, N. Y.
Mrs. Emeline O. Dake, Rochester, N. Y.
John Walter Dake, Rochester, N. Y.
Mrs. J. E. Melville, Jackson Heights, N. Y.
James E. Melville, Jackson Heights, N. Y.
Mrs. Elsie Siesak, Santa Monica, Calif.
John A. Carlisle, Charlotte, N. C.
Mrs. Dorothy R. Striffler, Detroit, Mich.
C. K. Striffler, Detroit, Mich.
Mrs. Hilma Franz Collins, Los Angeles, Calif.
Dale S. Collins, Los Angeles, Calif.
Major Donald A. Davison, Washington, D. C.
Carrol E. Austin, Geneva, N. Y.

IN THE SHIP LANES

Total passenger traffic for the calendar year 1930 to and from United States ports by water aggregated nearly 2,500,000 passengers, according to the bureau of research of the United States Shipping Board. Of this number 2,237,000, or 91 per cent, traveled between the United States and foreign countries; 71,000 were on tourist cruises; and 117,000 traveled between the United States and noncontiguous territories. Intercoastal travel remained virtually constant, with 21,000 passengers.

Surprisingly enough, the waterborne passenger travel between the United States and Canada was the greatest of that in any route reported, totaling 850,000. Of these 345,000 traveled between Pacific coast ports of the United States and Canada, and 506,000 between ports in the Atlantic or on the Great Lakes and Canadian ports.

Foreign Ships Favored

The breakdown of the statistics to indicate the various nationalities whose ships were represented indicated that British vessels carried 47 per cent of the business, and the United States ships carried 27 per cent. The remaining 26 per cent included the ships of Germany, Italy, France, Holland and other maritime nations.

Lake Auto Routes

The Cleveland & Buffalo Line is now providing a service for motorists across Lake Erie with departures from the East Ninth Street pier at Cleveland each evening for destinations. The staterooms on the boat are available as early as 3 p. m., and the boat leaves at 9 p. m. for Buffalo, arriving there in the morning, while an additional service into Canada is provided by the Cleveland-Port Stanley division of the Cleveland & Buffalo Transit Company. The company warns motorists to carry as little gasoline in their tanks as possible, as it is, of course, necessary to remove gas from the automobiles while in transit.

New Baltimore Line

Direct freight and passenger service between Baltimore, and Havre and Hamburg will commence on July 2, when the flagship of the new Baltimore Mail Steamship Company, the City of Baltimore, sails from that port. By November regular weekly sailings will have been established, with a 10-day schedule to Hamburg. The other four ships of the fleet are the Cities of Norfolk, Newport News, Havre and Hamburg. The line has the backing of the city of Baltimore, the railroads entering that port, and the International Mercantile Marine Company.

Steamship Schedules

Short seagoing cruises have become so popular that the Canadian Pacific has decided to operate three "Miniature Cruises" from New York to Quebec and return during the summer season. These eight-day voyages will be made by the steamship Duchess of Atholl and will allow a day and an evening in Quebec. The rates will range from $50 upward and there will be no class distinctions on the ship. The first cruise sails from New York July 25, the second on Aug. 3, and the third on Aug. 12.

Steamship lines operating to the Orient, notably the American Mail Line from Seattle, report that Oriental hotels are cutting their rates an average of 20 per cent, these reductions obtaining in leading hotels in Yokohama, Tokyo, Kyoto, Peiping, Shanghai and Manila. Under the scale a single room with bath in Tokyo, American plan, is only $4.50 a day, while a double room in Peiping or Shanghai may be obtained for $6.

The motorships, Saturnia and Vulvania, of the Cosulich Line, will no longer sail at midnight, but at 4 p. m. of the previous day. A ship scheduled to sail on June 15 at 12:15 a. m. will hereafter leave on June 14 at 4 p. m.

The ships of the Panama Mail Line, now designated by the house-flag of the Grace Line, will hereafter leave New York and San Francisco on Thursdays every two weeks.

Other Services Noted

The Furness Bermuda Line has reduced further its round-trip fares between New York and Bermuda, and it will also continue to operate the steamship Veendam, under charter from the Holland America Line, until the new turboelectric liner, Monarch of Bermuda, enters service in November.

Combination sea and bus trips between Boston and Bangor are offered by the Eastern Steamship Lines, it now being possible to remain in Bangor until 5:15 p. m. and take a bus to Rockland, overtaking the boat, which has left earlier in the day for the trip down the Penobscot River. A similar service is offered in the other direction, taking a bus at Belfast and reaching Bangor early in the morning.

The French Line has definitely stated that it will continue to operate all three of its express ships during the summer season, these including the Ile de France, Paris and France, as well as its several cabin class vessels. This disposes of the rumor that the France would be withdrawn for at least one round trip.

Liner Movements

DEPARTURES
FROM NEW YORK

Monday, June 22

Columbus, North German Lloyd, for Plymouth, Cherbourg, Bremen.

Tuesday, June 23

Cleveland, Hamburg-American, for Galway, Cherbourg, Hamburg; Caledonia, Anchor, for Londonderry, Glasgow; Resolute (12:01 a. m.), Hamburg-American, for Cherbourg, Southampton, Hamburg.

Wednesday, June 24

President Roosevelt, United States, for Cobh, Plymouth, Cherbourg, Hamburg; Ile de France, French, for Plymouth, Havre; Vulcania, Cosulich, for Gibraltar, Naples, Trieste.

Thursday, June 25

Berlin, North German Lloyd, for Southampton, Boulogne, Bremen; Deutschland (12:01 a. m.), Hamburg-American, for Cherbourg, Southampton, Hamburg; Exochorda, American Export, for Alexandria; President Cleveland, Dollar, for Orient via California ports; Ecuador, Panama Mail, for Los Angeles, San Francisco.

Friday, June 26

American Farmer, American Merchant, for London; Olympic, White Star, for Cherbourg, Southampton; Belgenland, Red Star, for Plymouth, Cherbourg, Antwerp.

Saturday, June 27

Cedric, White Star, for Cobh, Liverpool; Minnekahda, Atlantic Transport, for Plymouth, Cherbourg, London; Mauretania, Cunard, for Plymouth, Cherbourg, Southampton; New Amsterdam (12:05 a. m.), Holland America, for Plymouth, Boulogne, Rotterdam; Milwaukee, Hamburg-American, for Cobh, Cherbourg, Hamburg; Rochambeau, French, for Vigo, Havre; Gripsholm, Swedish American, for Gothenburg; Conte Grande, Lloyd Sabaudo, for Gibraltar, Naples, Genoa; Laconia, Cunard, for Galway, Cobh, Liverpool; California, Panama Pacific, for Los Angeles, San Francisco; American Legion, Munson, for east coast South America; Aconcagua, Chilean, for west coast South America; Santa Elisa, Grace, for west coast South America.

Monday, June 29

Calgaric, White Star, on North Cape Cruise.

Tuesday, June 30

Bremen (12:05 a. m.), North German Lloyd, for Plymouth, Cherbourg, Bremen; Carmania, Cunard, for Plymouth, Havre, London; Carinthia, Cunard, on North Cape Cruise; Lancastria, Cunard, on All Europe Cruise.

Wednesday, July 1

George Washington, United States, for Plymouth, Cherbourg, Hamburg; Paris, French, for Plymouth, Havre; Transylvania, Anchor, for Londonderry, Glasgow.

FROM BOSTON

Wednesday, June 24

Cleveland, Hamburg-American, for Galway, Cherbourg, Hamburg.

Sunday, June 28

Laconia, Cunard, for Galway, Cobh, Liverpool.

FROM MONTREAL

Friday, June 26

Aurania, Cunard, for Plymouth, Havre, London; Antonia, Cunard, for Glasgow, Belfast, Liverpool; Duchess of Atholl, Canadian Pacific, for Liverpool.

Saturday, June 27

Melita, Canadian Pacific, for Glasgow, Belfast; Megantic, White Star, for Glasgow, Belfast, Liverpool.

Tuesday, June 30

Duchess of Bedford, Canadian Pacific, for Belfast, Glasgow, Liverpool.

FROM QUEBEC

Saturday, June 27

Empress of Britain (new), Canadian Pacific, for Cherbourg, Southampton.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO

Wednesday, June 24

Manoa, Matson, for Honolulu.

Thursday, June 25

Asama Mara, N. Y. K., for Orient.

Friday, June 26

President Polk, Dollar, on world service (westward).

Saturday, June 27

El Salvador, Panama Mail, for New York.

Wednesday, July 1

Matsonia, Matson, for Honolulu.

FROM LOS ANGELES

Monday, June 22

Virginia, Panama Pacific, for New York.

Saturday, June 27

Malolo, Lasasco, for Honolulu.

Monday, June 29

El Salvador, Panama Mail, for New York.

FROM SEATTLE

Wednesday, June 24

Hikawa Maru, N. Y. K., for Orient.

Saturday, June 27

President Taft, American Mail, for Orient.

FROM VANCOUVER

Wednesday, June 24

Monowai, Canadian Australasian, for Sydney.

DUE NEW YORK

Monday, June 23

American Farmer, American Merchant, from London; Cedric, White Star, from Liverpool, Cobh; Minnekahda, Atlantic Transport, from London, Boulogne; Conte Grande, Lloyd Sabaudo, from Genoa, Naples.

Tuesday, June 23

Olympic, White Star, from Southampton, Cherbourg; Calgaric, White Star, from Havre, Southampton, Halifax; Laconia, Cunard, from Liverpool, Cobh; Rochambeau, French, from Havre, Plymouth; New Amsterdam, Holland America, from Rotterdam, Boulogne, Southampton; Gripsholm, Swedish American, from Gothenburg.

Wednesday, June 24

Milwaukee, Hamburg-American, from Hamburg, Boulogne, Cobh.

Friday, June 26

George Washington, United States, from Hamburg, Southampton, Cherbourg; Mauretania, Cunard, from Southampton, Cherbourg; Lancastria, Cunard, from Havre; New York, Hamburg-American, from Hamburg, Southampton, Cherbourg.

Sunday, June 28

Bremen, North German Lloyd, from Bremen, Southampton, Cherbourg; De Grasse, French, from Havre, Plymouth; Transylvania, Anchor, from Glasgow, Belfast, Londonderry.

Monday, June 29

American Shipper, American Merchant, from London; Republic, United States, from Hamburg, Southampton, Cherbourg, Cobh; Paris, French, from Havre, Plymouth; Rotterdam, Boulogne, Southampton; Stuttgart, North German Lloyd, from Bremen, Cherbourg, Galway; Britannic, White Star, from Liverpool, Cobh; Westernland, Red Star, from Antwerp, Southampton, Cherbourg, Halifax; Minnesota, Atlantic Transport, from London, Boulogne; Carinthia, Cunard, from Southampton, Havre, Cobh; Bergensfjord, Norwegian America, from Oslo, Bergen; Santa Maria, Grace, from west coast South America.

Tuesday, June 30

Kungsholm, Swedish American, from Gothenburg; Augustus, N. G. I., from Genoa, Naples.

Wednesday, July 1

Homeric, White Star, from Southampton, Cherbourg.

DUE BOSTON

Monday, June 22

Laconia, Cunard, from Liverpool, Cobh.

Sunday, June 28

Britannic, White Star, from Liverpool, Cobh.

ARRIVALS
DUE SAN FRANCISCO

Tuesday, June 23

Matsonia, Matson, for Honolulu; President Polk, Dollar, on world service (westward).

Monday, June 29

Pennsylvania, Panama Pacific, from New York; President Grant, Dollar, from New York.

Tuesday, June 30

President Johnson, Dollar, from Orient.

DUE LOS ANGELES

Thursday, June 25

Malolo, Matson, from Honolulu.

Saturday, June 27

Pennsylvania, Panama Pacific, from New York; Calawali, Lasco, from Honolulu; President Grant, Dollar, from New York.

DUE SEATTLE

Tuesday, June 30

President Jefferson, American Mail, from Orient.

Church to Ignore New Vera Cruz Law

MEXICO CITY, June 23 (AP)—A new law restricting priests in the State of Vera Cruz is to be ignored by the Roman Catholic Church, Archbishop Ruiz y Flores, apostolic delegate, contends the law is unconstitutional.

If under the law state authorities eject priests from the churches, Bishop Ruiz said, they are authorized to hold masses in secret. The bishops will not appoint the 11 priests allowed by the law, and if the Government appoints them the bishops will withhold their sanction.

"I believe there will be some remedy," said Bishop Ruiz, "but I don't know what it will be. When a state passes a law it is difficult for the Federal Government to prevent its enforcement."

Dispatches from Vera Cruz said a group of about 70 men and women were involved in a street demonstration against the church and went to the district court where they demanded that injunctions concerning the law be not granted to priests. They were told to submit their request to civil authorities.

WINNIPEG'S HYDRO HELPS TAXPAYERS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WINNIPEG, Man.—An unexpected payment of $130,000 made by Winnipeg's publicly owned hydroelectric system to the city has proven a welcome help at a time of financial stress. The money is to be used in helping to balance the city's budget, and will probably cut down the deficit for the year to only $68,000.

The payment was made by the hydro to take the form of taxes on the fixed assessment of the hydro for the use of the city streets since the inauguration of the system. This assessment amount to $450,000, of which the hydro already has paid $250,000 in the past five years.

IMMIGRANT GRADUATES

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WINSTON-SALEM, N. C. — Although she landed at Ellis Island only three years ago, Feoronia Prodromos, an immigrant girl, then unable to speak or write a word of English, will graduate from a Winston-Salem high school next year with a full diploma, signifying adequate knowledge of the English language, as well as conversance with such subjects as mathematics, science and literature. She is a native of Turkey and, with her family, came to Winston-Salem in 1928.

SCHNEIDER PILOT TO RACE IN AMERICA

CLEVELAND, June 22 (AP)—Flight Commander Richard L. R. Atcherley of England, the second fastest airplane flier in the world, who has taken a plane 332.49 miles an hour, was announced today as one of the entries for the 1931 national air races here Aug. 29 to Sept. 7.

Flight Commander Atcherley, who was a member of the victorious British Schneider Cup team of 1929, has been topped in speed only by Squadron Leader A. H. Orlebar, who flew at 357.72 miles an hour over a straight course.

POLISH GOVERNMENT WINS BY-ELECTION

PLOCK, Poland, June 22 (AP)—By-elections for the Polish Sejm held here yesterday resulted in the Government Party retaining its two seats, the Socialist-Peasant coalition losing one and retaining two and the National Democrats, who hitherto had not been represented, winning one seat.

Fifty per cent of the electors voted. The elections were made necessary by the Supreme Court's canceling last November's results in this district because of irregularities.

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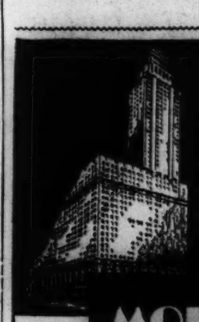

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BOGOTA, Colombia, June 22 (By U. P.)—Five years of legal, diplomatic and legislative bickering were ended yesterday when President Olaya Herrera signed a bill granting the right to the Colombian Petroleum Company to develop a 5,000,000 acre tract of land in the Catatumbo Zone of Colombia.

The Colombian Petroleum Company, owned by the Gulf Oil Corporation of Pennsylvania, and the Caribe Syndicate originally held a concession for the same tract in 1927 which was canceled by the Government because of alleged non-fulfillment of the terms of the contract. Despite diplomatic intervention the concession never was reinvalidated, the present contract having been written under terms of a new petroleum law passed early this year.

The contract provides for development work on the land within two years, the employment of at least 75 per cent Colombian personnel, the construction of a pipe line to the ocean, and payment of certain royalties to the Government. It is the first contract issued by the Government after passage of the petroleum law.

ENGINEERS ELECT SKINNER

ASHEVILLE, N. C., June 23 (AP)—Charles E. Skinner, assistant director of engineering of the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company of East Pittsburgh, Pa., yesterday was elected president of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers.

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PROFIT-TAKING IN NEW YORK IS WELL ABSORBED

Gains of Recent Trading Somewhat Reduced—Volume Smaller

NEW YORK, June 23 (AP)—Profit-taking and renewed short selling claimed part of the recent advance in the stock market today.

There were group rallies in the coppers and oils which helped the general list at intervals, but United States Steel, J. I. Case and New York Central finally dropped 3 points each, while Bethlehem Steel, du Pont, Allied Chemical, American Can and American Telephone lost a couple of points.

Estimates that steel production had receded rather substantially in the last week seemed to have a bearish influence in the late trading. The volume was substantially reduced as compared with yesterday, sales approximating 2,500,000 shares compared with 4,600,000 on Monday.

With the aggressive steps already taken, Wall Street was still highly optimistic over the prospects of war debt relief, although delay on the part of the French in announcing their decision added a note of uncertainty, and it was pointed out that approval by the next Congress before the Dec. 15 payments are due assumes that there will be no protracted disagreement over organization.

Market's Natural Action

On the whole, the action of the stock market was in keeping with expectations. There is an inclination in brokerage circles to expect the market to settle down to a narrow trading range for a time, pending quarterly dividend and earnings announcements. There are several important dividend meetings this week. Tomorrow's include Westinghouse Electric, Baltimore & Ohio, Delaware & Hudson, and Pennsylvania Railroad.

The vitalizing effects of the war debt project have been most notable in the copper industry. After yesterday's export sales of 11,000,000 pounds the price was marked up today from 8 to 8¼ cents, as foreign buying continued in good volume. The price of copper, however, is still far below what the industry can regard as profitable. Zinc and lead prices also firmed.

The action of the Interstate Commerce Commission in asking the railroads to file particulars as to their proposals for a revision of freight rates was interpreted at first glance as threatening considerable delay in granting relief, but Chairman Pelley of the eastern committee dispelled anxiety on that score, explaining that this action had been expected, and the particulars would probably be filed within 15 days.

Local credit conditions were a little easier, with some call money offered at 1 per cent outside, while the official rate held at 1½. The flight of capital from Berlin appeared to have been checked at last, and the Bank for International Settlements was understood to be assisting the Reichsbank through purchases of German acceptances. It was disclosed at the Federal Reserve that no credit has been requested here as yet.

Bonds Irregular

Reaction was the outstanding characterization of the bond market today.

However, the decline, which was most apparent in the foreign group, was small, the vast majority of all losses being fractional. Furthermore, the downward movement was not uniform. A fairly large number of issues were either steady or firm. Activity decreased noticeably.

German 7s of 1949 lost fractions, but the 5½s of 1965 dropped about 1 point and the German Central Agricultural Bank 6s of 1960 at one time were almost 3 points lower. The volume in these issues was moderate. Polish 7s, Colombian 6s of October, 1961, Belgian 7s and Chilean 6s of 1960 were fractionally higher.

Issues of the United States Government continued to sag. The Treasury 4¼s of 1952 and the Treasury 4s of 1954 scored two of the larger losses.

Among domestic corporate bonds the railroads reflected selling pressure more than other groups. St. Paul 5s of 2000 and St. Louis-San Francisco 4½s of 1978 scored two of the larger declines.

With few exceptions public utility obligations were quiet. The decline in them was irregular and most of the losses were narrow. North American 5s and Western Union 5s gained fractions.

The narrow fluctuations of the industrials were divided about evenly between gains and declines.

GRAIN PRICES LOWER IN CHICAGO MARKET

CHICAGO, June 23 (AP)—Sharp breaks in grain prices resulted today from denials that United States Government-sponsored wheat holdings would be withdrawn from the market. Downturns in Liverpool wheat quotations preceded the setbacks here.

Opening ⅞ to 2⅛ cents lower, wheat afterward held near to the initial range. Corn started 1 to 1¾ off and subsequently sagged further.

Opening prices were:

Wheat: July, 57¼ to 58; September, 59¾; December, 62½ to ¾.

Corn: July 57⅝ to ¾, September, 55¾ to 56½; December, 49 to 49¼.

Oats: July 26¾ to ⅞; September, 27¼ to ⅝; December, 30¼.

Wheat closed unsettled, 1¼c to 1⅞c down, corn 1c to 1⅝c off, oats at ⅞c decline and provisions unchanged to 7c setback.

COMMODITY PRICES

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, June 23—Following are commodity prices quoted on the floor of the New York Produce Exchange, and comparisons with last week and a year ago:

	Today	WkAgo	YrAgo
Wheat, No. 2 red	$.95	$.92	$1.12¾
Corn, No. 2 yellow	.71⅞	.70½	.91½
Oats, No. 2 white	.38¾	.37½	.48½
Flour	4.70	4.75	5.35
Beef, family	13.00	12.75	26.00
Pork	23.00	22.50	37.50
Lard	.0885	.0860	.0985
Cotton, mid-up	.0950	.0865	.1350
Zinc	.0330	.0340	.0435
Tin	17.26	17.36	19.76
Steel, bil Pitt	29.00	29.00	31.00
Copper	.08¼	.08	.12
Tin	.2390	.2250	.2970
Rubber	.0837½	.0812½	
Sugar	.0455	.0445	.0470
Lead	.0415	.0375	.0525
Print cloth	.03621/2	.0350	.0425

PACKARD'S PRICE RANGE UP

DETROIT, June 23—Packard Motor Car Company has announced new models ranging in price from $2485 to $4550 f. o. b. Detroit. This compares with a former price range of $2385 to $4285.

TUESDAY'S NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS

Closing Prices

1931 High	1931 Low	Stocks	Sales	High	Low	June 23	June 22
14½	3½	Abitibi Pow & P	900	4¼	4¼	4¼	
55	15	Abitibi pf	100	18	18	18	19
3¾	1¼	Adams Express	3600	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
11⅜	4	Advance Rumely	200	4½	4½	4½	
109¾	70¾	Air Reduction	500	85	83¾	84¼	86¼
10⅝	3½	Airway Elec App	200	4¾	4¾	4¾	
13	5	Alaska-Juneau	1100	13¾	12¾	12¾	13
8¼	5	Albany PW Pap	200	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
13¾	4½	Allegheny Corp	9400	8	7	7¼	7¾
182¾	102¾	Allegh pf ww XL	300	38	38	38	37
84	51	Allied Chem	1000	137¾	134¼	135	137½
42¾	18¾	Allis Chalmers	300	25½	25½	25½	27¼
63¾	34¾	Am Bank Note	200	39½	39½	39¼	40
8	3	Am Beet Sugar	200	3	3	3	3
24	15½	Amerada	400	17	17	17	18
17⅛	7	Am Beet Sug pf	30	10	10	10	
38	35¾	Am Brake S&F	100	30¾	30¾	30¾	30
72	31	Am Br Bov pf	100	69	69	69	68½
13¾	8¾	Am Brown Boveri	300	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
129¾	92¼	Am Can	44700	109¼	106¾	107¼	109
152½	145	Am Can pf	100	150	150	150	
38¾	14	Am Car & Fdy	600	18¼	17¾	17¾	18
86	58¼	Am Car & F pf	50	60	59½	60	58¼
43¾	15	Am Chain	100	18	18	18	18
48¾	38¼	Am Chicle	200	44¾	44¼	44¼	43½
16	5¾	Am Encaustic T	100	6¾	6¾	6¾	
32½	18½	Am European	100	24½	24½	24½	25
51¾	31¾	Am & For Pow	6900	32¾	30¾	31¼	32¾
101	65¼	Am & For P 7	100	88	88	88	
70¼	46½	Am & For Pw 2pf	200	58	56	58	58
10¾	6¼	Am Hawaiian	200	7¼	7¼	7¼	
8	1¾	Am Hide & L	300	5¾	4½	4½	
30	10½	Am Hide & L pf	10	21½	19½	20¾	19¼
31¾	18¼	Am Ice	300	23¾	23	23¾	22
26	9¼	Am International	3200	15	14	14	14½
1¼		Am La France	200	⅞	⅞	⅞	
30¾	13½	Am Locomotive	200	17¼	17	17	18
84¾	69	Am Loco pf	200	69¾	69	69	71
23¾	8¼	Am Metal	1600	12¼	11	12	11
39¾	5	Am Nat Gas pf	10	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
64⅞	30¾	Am Power & Lt	700	39¼	37¾	38½	39
21½	11½	Am Radiator	400	14¼	13	13½	13
12¾	5	Am Republics	200	7¾	7¾	7¾	6½
37¾	15½	Am Rolling Mill	800	21½	19¾	19¾	21½
66	46	Am Safety Razor	500	48	47¾	48	47¾
58½	24¾	Am Smelt & Ref	7200	37½	34	35¾	35¾
4¼	1¼	Am Solvents & C	400	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
1½	2¼	Am Solvents pf	300	3½	2¾	3	3
31¼	11¼	Am Steel dries	500	18¾	17	17½	18
48¼	37	Am Stores	200	41¾	41	41¾	40
60	42	Am Sugar Ref	200	50	50	50	49¼
201¾	156½	Am Tel&Tel	1000	177	175¾	176¾	177½
110½	82	Am Type F pf	150	90	88	90	88
80¾	40¾	Am Wat W&E	400	53	50¾	50¾	53¾
107	99½	Am Wat pf	100	98¾	98¾	98¾	
79	38	Am WW&E ct	100	47¾	47¾	47¾	48
39½	20⅝	Am Woolen pf	400	30¼	28½	29¼	30¾
8	3¾	Am Zinc Lead&S	2800	5½	5¾	5½	5
40¾	26	Am Zinc L&S pf	200	35	35	35	32½
43¼	18¾	Anaconda Cop	72000	27¾	25½	27	26½
18	8	Archer Daniels	200	10¼	10½	10¼	10¾
72	32	Armour Del pf	600	50¾	49	50	49¼
4½	1½	Armour Ill A	300	2	1¾	2	2
2¾	1	Armour Ill B	100	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¼
47	10¼	Armour Ill pf	600	16¼	15	15½	15
7½	3¾	Arnold Constable	100	6	6	6	6
28⅞	5¾	Asso Apparel Ind	1800	7¾	7	7½	7
29¾	16¼	Asso Dry Goods	300	21½	21¼	21½	21¾
203⅜	132¾	Atchison T&SF	1500	163¾	161	163	163¼
108¼	100½	Atchison pf	100	105¼	105¼	105¼	105¼
21	8	Atl Coast Line	400	22	22	22	22½
23¾	11½	Atl Refining	1200	16¾	14¾	15¾	15
13½	7	Atlas Stores	1000	8¾	8¾	8¾	8
3½	2	Atlas Tack	100	3	3	3	
20¾	10½	Auburn Auto	1500	17¾	16¾	16¾	178
6¼	3	Aviation Corp Del	1700	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	3¾

—B—

27⅞	9¼	Baldwin Loco	260	13⅞	12⅞	12⅞	13⅝
87¼	43½	Balt & Ohio	200	58	56¾	56⅞	59
66¾	47	Bangor & Aroos	200	58	56½	57	56
14½	5¾	Barnsdall A	2300	9½	8	8⅞	8½
81	53½	Beatrice Cream	200	61½	60¾	61	62½
80¾	77½	Belg Nat Rys ppf	100	77⅞	77⅞	77⅞	
25½	14⅞	Bendix Aviation	1800	18	17⅝	17⅝	18¼
61¾	31¼	Best & Co	200	37¾	37	37	38
70¾	38½	Bethlehem Steel	4400	47⅜	46	46¼	48⅝
123⅞	96¾	Beth Steel pf	200	107¾	106	106	
40½	20¾	Bohn Alum & r	2000	33	32	32	31⅞
76½	47	Borden	1000	59¾	58½	59	59⅞
30¾	14½	Borg Warner	3800	19¼	18⅝	18¾	19⅜
22¾	8¼	Briggs Mfg	700	12⅞	12¾	12½	12⅝
5¼	2	Brockway	100	2½	2½	2½	
69⅜	53⅞	Brooklyn Man T	500	64½	63	63¾	64
94¼	85⅜	Brooklyn M T pf	100	91½	91½	91½	92¼
129⅜	99	Brooklyn Un Gas	500	115	114	115	114½
15	8	Brunswick Balke	100	8½	8½	8½	
9½	3	Bruns Terminal	100	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
34⅞	20½	Bucyrus E cv pf	100	23¾	23¾	23¾	22¾
13	7⅛	Budd Wheel	400	8¼	8¼	8¼	8½
23	8⅝	Bullard	900	12¾	11¾	11¾	12¼
15¾	8½	Bulova Watch	400	9¼	8¾	8⅞	9¼
3	3	Burns Bros B ct	100	3	3	3	
32¼	19⅛	Burroughs Add	1700	24¾	23¾	23¾	24⅛
104	70	Bush Term deb	20	79¾	79	79¾	78
1¾	⅞	Butte & Superior	100	⅞	⅞	⅞	
69¾	23⅜	Byers	4000	35	33	33¾	33½

—C—

53	20½	Calif Packing	100	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	24¾
1⅜	⅝	Callahan Z & L	200	⅜	⅜	⅜	
16⅜	10¼	Campbell W&C	400	11⅛	10¾	11⅛	11⅜
43⅜	23½	Calumet & Ariz	400	33½	33	33	31
11⅞	5	Calumet & Hecla	1000	7¼	6¾	7	6
43⅝	29⅞	Canada Dry	1400	43	41⅜	41⅝	43
45⅜	24⅛	Canadian Pacific	3000	27¼	26¾	26¾	27½
16	9½	Capital Admin	700	16	15½	15½	15½
121½	78	Case Thresh	11000	79¾	73¾	74¾	78¼
116	95	Case Thresh pf	50	103	100	101	
52½	21⅛	Caterpillar Trac	1100	26¾	24½	24⅝	26¾
16	8⅜	Celanese Corp	100	11	11	11	11½
14⅜	5¼	Celotex Co	400	7⅞	7½	7½	
13¾	3⅜	Celotex ct	300	6¼	5½	5½	6
30⅛	14	Cerro de Pasco	1500	20⅜	17⅞	18½	18½
23¼	7⅜	Checker Cab Mfg	1000	10½	10	10	10
34⅛	27½	Chesapeake Corp	200	37¾	37¾	37¾	39
46½	27	Ches & Ohio	2000	37⅜	36⅞	36⅞	38
17⅜	⅝	Chi & Alton pf	100	⅞	⅞	⅞	
7⅞	4	Chi & Gt West	400	6½	5⅞	5⅞	6½
26⅜	15¾	Chi & Gt W pf	400	22¾	22⅛	23⅛	23
87⅜	31¾	Chi Mil & St P	600	6¾	5¾	5¾	5⅞
15⅜	9¾	Chi Mil & St P pf	300	9⅝	9¼	9¼	9⅜
45	25	Chi & N'western	100	32½	32½	32½	33¾
15⅛	6½	Chi Pneu Tool	400	8¼	8⅛	8¼	8
65½	22½	Chi Rock Isl & P	400	27⅛	27	27	29
101	50	Chi R I & P 7%	400	71	71	71	71
33¾	17¾	Childs Company	100	20	20	20	20½
25¾	12½	Chrysler	8500	20½	19⅝	20	20½
37⅜	30	City Ice & Fuel	100	30½	30½	30½	30⅝
4⅝	3	City Stores	400	3¼	3¼	3¼	3⅛
22⅞	14	Clark Equipment	100	15¼	15¼	15¼	
170	133	Coca Cola	400	146	145¾	145¾	146⅝
53½	50½	Coca Cola A	100	51⅝	51⅝	51⅝	
50½	40	Colgate-Palm-P	100	45½	45¼	45¼	45½
104½	101¾	Colg-Palm-P pf	100	102½	102½	102½	
17⅞	9	Collins & Aikman	600	14½	13¾	13¾	14⅝
10¼	7½	Colonial Bea Oil	100	7½	7½	7½	7½
115	75	Colo F & I pf	10	95	95	95	75
45⅜	20⅝	Columbia Gas	5500	30⅞	28¾	29⅜	29
109½	98	Columbia G pf A	200	102¼	102	102	
8½	6	Col Graph ct	100	8¼	8¼	8¼	8⅞
111⅞	55	Columbian Carb	1300	71⅞	68¾	69½	69½
16⅜	6	Columbia Graph	1800	8⅝	8⅛	8¼	8⅞
23¼	13	Comm Credit	500	17⅜	17¾	17¾	18
24½	21½	Comm Cred pf B	100	22½	22½	22½	
34	22	Comm Inv Tr	400	28½	28	28½	29
21½	10¾	Comm Solvents	8500	15	14⅛	14⅝	14½
12	6¾	Comwith & So	3000	8¾	8⅜	8¾	8⅝
100⅜	90	Comwith & S 6pf	100	94½	94¼	94¼	
12¾	6⅜	Congoleum Nairn	400	11¾	11	11	11¼
15	3¾	Consol Film Ind	300	6	6	6½	6
109⅝	82¼	Consol Gas	7500	96½	94¾	95½	96¾
157⅛	111½	Consol Laundries	200	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13¼
1¾	¼	Consol Textile	100	¾	¾	¾	⅝
8½	3	Container A	100	3¼	3¼	3¼	
3	1⅛	Container B	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
30	9¼	Cont Baking A	100	13	13	13	14⅜
3⅜	1¼	Cont Baking B	400	2	1¾	1⅞	1⅞
77½	44⅞	Cont Baking pf	300	55	54½	54½	55
62¾	40⅝	Cont Can	700	52¼	51	51½	51½
51⅞	34	Cont Insurance	900	43½	42½	42½	43
4½	2¼	Cont Motors	500	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	2⅜
12	5	Cont Oil	900	8½	7¾	8¼	7¾
12	3½	Cont Shares	600	5½	4⅞	4⅞	5
86⅝	55⅞	Corn Products	1800	69½	69	69	68¾
86⅝	55⅞	Corn Products	1800	69½	69	69	68¾
18	6¼	Coty	1500	9½	8⅞	8⅞	9¼
19⅜	12¼	Crex Carpet	100	17¼	17¼	17¼	18
8¾	4½	Crosley Radio	100	1	1	1	1
38¼	18¼	Crown Cork & S	400	24	23¾	24	23¾
6⅞	2	Crown Zellerbach	100	3	3	3	3⅜
40	30⅜	Crucible Steel	200	40	39	40	40
108	80	Crucible Steel pf	10	89	89	89	89
5⅞	3	Cuba Co	100	3½	3¼	3½	3½
41	30½	Cuba Ry pf	20	32¾	32¾	32¾	
5¾	2⅛	Cuban Am Sug	500	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
35	16	Cuban Am S pf	10	22½	22½	22½	
2⅜	⅜	Cuban Cane Pr	400	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
48⅞	35¾	Cudahy Packing	400	41	41	41	41
100	69	Curtis Publishing	500	74	73½	73¼	74
5⅞	2½	Curtis Wright	1800	3¾	3½	3¼	3½
8½	3	Curtis Wright A	200	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
41	17½	Cutler Hammer	400	20⅞	20½	20½	20¾

—D—

23	9¾	Davison Chem	400	12	11⅞	11⅞	11
157¼	107½	Del & Hudson	600	130½	130	130	130
102	45¼	Del Lack & W	700	58½	57½	58½	57
23	14⅞	Diamond Match	500	18¾	18¾	18½	18⅝
26	24¾	Diamond M pf	100	26	26	26	25½
13½	8⅞	Dome Mines	300	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	11⅞
24	14½	Dominion tSores	800	21⅞	20½	21	20
107	71	Du Pont du Nem	4800	86⅝	85	85½	87⅜
124	118¾	Du Pont deb	500	122¾	122	122¾	

—E—

185¾	118	Eastman Kodak	3800	142	138¾	141¾	142
21⅞	9¼	Eaton Axle & Spg	500	13⅞	13	13	14
11⅜	3¼	Eitingon Schild	100	7½	7½	7½	
74¾	34½	Elec Auto-Lite	4500	42¼	40½	40⅝	42¾
4½	2	Elec Boat	100	3½	3½	3½	3½
60¾	30½	Elec Pow & Lt	9000	41⅞	39½	40½	41¾
108½	92⅜	Elec Pow & Lt pf	400	101	100½	100½	100¾
66	49½	Elec Stor Batterq	600	56¾	56¼	56¼	56¼
41	30	Endicott Johnson	100	36⅞	36⅝	36⅞	
49	28½	Engineers Pub S	100	36	36	36	36
91	79¾	Engineers PS5½pf	100	80¾	80¾	80¾	80
39¾	13½	Erie RR	800	20⅜	20¼	20⅜	20⅜
45½	25	Erie RR 1pf	100	32½	32½	32½	30¼
12¾	5½	Eureka Vacuum	100	5¾	5¾	5¾	5½
8⅝	4	Evans Auto Load	100	5	5	5	5

—F—

29¾	15⅝	Fairbanks Morse	100	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜
92	84	Fed Lt & Tr pf	40	84	84	84	
80	30½	Fed Min & Sm	200	37	37	37	35
30	11¼	Fed Wat Serv	500	17½	17	17	18½
56¼	36¾	Fidelity Phe F In	300	45	45	45	45
22	16	Filene's Sons Co	40	22	22	22	19½
59	41	First Nat Stores	3300	59	58½	57½	58¼
⅞	⅜	Fisk Rubber	2100	½	½	½	½
3	1	Fisk Rub 1pf	50	1¾	1¾	1¾	
19¾	8	Follansbee B	100	10¼	10¼	10¼	10
64½	21½	Foster-Wheeler	4100	29¼	28	28¾	28¾
32½	20½	Fourth Nat Inv	1700	27¼	26½	27	26½
38¾	11⅝	Fox Film A	11900	21¼	20½	20½	20¾
43¼	22	Freeport Texas	1500	27¾	26½	26½	27¾

—G—

60	42	Gamewell	10	45	45	45	45
7⅞	4½	Gen Am Inv	1900	6½	6½	6½	6¾
73½	52⅞	Gen Am Tnk Car	1400	58⅝	57¾	58¼	59½
47	15¼	Gen Asphalt	9400	23½	21	21¼	21
25¾	17⅞	Gen Baking	1100	20¼	19½	19¾	20¾
9½	5	Gen Bronze	200	5½	5½	5½	
13	3¼	Gen Cable	800	6¼	5	6¼	
25½	7	Gen Cable A	100	10	10	10	9
65	27½	Gen Cable pf	30	34½	34½	34½	28
54¾	36	Gen Electric	24300	43¾	42¾	42¾	43¾
12½	11¼	Gen Elec Sp	300	11⅜	11¼	11⅜	11¾
56	43	Gen Foods	3400	49⅜	48¾	48¾	49¼
8½	4⅛	Gen Gas & E A	1700	5¼	5	5	5
50	36	Gen Mills	500	37	36¾	36¾	36¾
100	96	Gen Mills pf	100	96	96	96	96½
48	31½	Gen Motors	56100	37½	36¾	36¾	37½
103⅛	95	Gen Mot 5% pf	100	101¾	101¾	101¾	101½
10¼	5¼	Gen Out Ad	100	5½	5½	5½	5½
28	14½	Gen Out Ad A	100	15½	15½	15½	
31	15	Gen Print Ink	40	23⅜	23	23	23
23	8¼	Gen Pub Service	500	12⅞	12	12	12⅜
84½	46½	Gen Ry Signal	100	53	53	53	54½
9⅛	2¾	Gen Realty	1700	4¾	4	4¾	4¾

—H—

40½	26¾	Hackensack Wtr	100	27	27	27	
9¾	5½	Hahn Dept Sto	1200	6¼	5¾	5¾	6¾
120¾	13	Hall Printing	1600	13¾	12½	13½	13
44¼	24½	Harbison Walker	100	30¾	27¾	28½	27¾
117	109½	Harbison W pf	20	112	112	112	
13¾	6	Hartman Corp A	100	4½	4½	4½	
13¾	6	Hartman Corp B	200	3¾	3½	3¾	3
42	23¾	Hawaiian Pine	100	31	31	31	30
8	3½	Hayes Body	400	3¾	3	3¼	
58	40	Hercules Powder	100	45	45	45	
103¾	83½	Hershey Chos	100	94	93½	94	95
104	93	Hershey Choc pf	400	105	99¼	100	98¾
8½	3¾	Hoe & Co	400	4⅛	4	4	3¾
19½	5¾	Hollander	400	15	15	15	15½
4¼	1¼	Houdaille Her B	100	5¼	5	5	5¼
68½	27	Houston Oil	2100	41¾	37½	41	38
14½	6	Houston Oil new	1900	9¾	8¾	9	8¾
29½	13	Howe Sound	1100	20½	18	19	17½
24¾	14¾	Hudson & Man	100	38¼	38¼	38¼	
28	11	Hudson Motor	1400	15¼	15¼	15¼	16¼
13¾	5¾	Hupp Motors	1400	8¼	7½	7¾	8¼

—I—

89	41¾	Ill Central	300	49¾	48½	48½	51
4¾	2	Indian Refining	200	2¾	2½	2⅝	
86	21½	Indus Rayon	700	29¾	28½	28½	29¼
18	7	Ingersoll-Rand	800	100	94½	95	96
11⅜	4¼	Inspiration C&op	800	8	8	7½	8¾
9¾	5¾	Insuransbare Md	100	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
34	19½	Interboro Aap T	900	30¾	25¼	25½	26¾
4½	1¾	Intercon Rub	100	2¼	2¼	2¼	
15	5	Interlake Iron	200	6¾	6¼	6¾	6½
179¾	117	Int Business M	600	146¾	144¾	144¾	145
62½	27¾	Int Cement	100	34½	34½	34¾	34
4	1¼	Int Combustion	5100	2¾	2½	2	1⅞
39¾	13	Int Combus pf	900	20	19	19	19¾
60½	38⅝	Int Harvester	1900	45½	43¾	44¼	45
43½	13¼	Int Harvester pf	100	134¾	134¾	134¾	134¾
31	20	Int Hydroelec	1700	25	23	23	23½
90¼	56¾	Int Match pf	400	60¼	60	60	60
57	33	Int Merc Marine	700	9¼	9	9¼	9½
20¼	9½	Int Nickel

COTTON CLOTH TRADING HAS SUDDEN GAIN

Spurt of Activity Follows Announcement of Move to Aid Germany

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., June 23—After a very dull period for the greater part of last week, which was characterized by vigorous efforts of buyers to obtain desired goods below the ruling low prices, and equally vigorous resistance by the mills, buyers finally began placing substantial orders on Friday at the ruling prices.

This movement was accelerated on Saturday morning and more than 10,000,000 yards of the popular numbers of print cloths were sold. The outside stimulus which many potential buyers have been awaiting to lift the market out of its lethargy came in the news of the presidential conferences which were interpreted in financial circles as a very constructive aid to business recovery.

The statistics of the cotton goods trade for the month of May which were published early last week by the Association of Cotton Textile Merchants of New York emphasized the urgent need of stricter regulation of production during the slack demand. It confirmed the waiting attitude of buyers who are withholding needed purchases until accumulated surpluses are pressed for sale below the ruling prices.

Sales Less Than Output

The report disclosed production of 225,392,000 yards and sales of only 160,020,000 yards, or 71 per cent of output. Shipments were 205,603,000 yards, or 91.2 per cent of production. Stocks on hand at the end of the month had increased 7 per cent to 301,943,000 yards and unfilled orders had decreased 15.5 per cent to 248,544,000 yards. The association stressed the necessity of increased curtailment.

The manufacturers' associations have taken up this matter vigorously, and a large majority of mills making coarse yarn goods have already announced summer vacations, which amount to a curtailment of 50 per cent of their capacity. Many mills not formerly interested have joined the movement. The fine goods mills already have reduced from 67 per cent to 62 per cent and are planning to run at about 55 per cent of capacity during the summer.

Some goods were advanced in price last week, due to the sold ahead position of the mills making them. Wide goods have been dull so long that many looms have been discontinued and scarcity has developed in certain constructions. The 67-inch, 1.87-yard drills sold at .12c, and the 59-inch, 1.85-yard at 9¾@10c. The 67-inch, 2.95-yard sheetings brought 9¾c, and the 48-inch, 4.17-yard 5¾c. Wide sateens, 54-inch, 1.30-yard, moved at 15½c, and the broken twills, 56-inch, 1.10-yard at 16½c.

Sheetings Irregular

In print cloths the activity of Friday and Saturday was most prominent in the 64x60s, 5.35-yard, which sold at 4½c, and the 68x72s, 4.75-yard, which brought 5¼c. The 39-inch 80x80s, 4.00-yard, brought 6¼c and the 72x76s, 4.25-yard, 6c. A fair volume of 38½-inch 60x48s, 6.25-yard, was moved at 4c for nearby and future delivery, but some spots brought 4⅛c.

In the sheeting section considerable irregularity still prevails, due to the statistical position of individual constructions. The 36-inch 40x36s sold early at 3c, but later some sales were made at 2⅞ and 3c. The 48x40s, 5.50-yard, changed from 3½@⅝c to 3½@⅝c. The 40-inch 48 squares, 2.85-yard, eased from 5½c to 5½@⅝c, and the 56 squares, 4.00-yard, from 5@5¼ to 5@5½c.

Pajama checks were moderately active. The 36½-inch 64x60s, 5.75-yard, sold early at 4⅝c and late at 4¾c. Other numbers were firm and unchanged. Osnaburgs were quiet. The 40-inch, 3.50-yard, second quality dropped from 4¼c to 4¼@½c. The 37-inch, 2.75-yard drills fluctuated from 6¼@6c early to 6⅜@6c late.

Broadcloths Active

Broadcloths participated in Saturday's activity. The 37½-inch 80x60s, 4.75-yard, sold at 5¼c for future and 5⅜c for near-by delivery. The 90x60s, 4.32-yard, brought 6c for spot and 6c and 5⅞c for future delivery. The 100x60s moved at 6¼c any delivery, and the 112x60s at 6⅞ to 7c for spot and 7c for future delivery.

In the fine-goods division drapery goods were the most prominent. Some rayon-warp and cotton-filled jacquard, notably the 50-inch 150x52s, which recently sold at 46c, sold last week at 47c and upward for some makes. Better prices were also reported on low-end, 50-inch, rayon-warp jacquard draperies, which rose from 33½ to 34½c.

Two-ply and single poplins, 37-inch 88x40s, 3.40-yard, sold at 15c in small lots, which is ⅞c lower than previous sales. Combed broadcloths, 128x68s, brought 11 to 12¾c, and the 144x76s 13 to 14c. Regular hard twist combed voiles, 60x56s, moved at 7½ to 7¾c, and the extra hard twist at 9 to 9½c.

Sateens and Mixtures

Combed sateens sold moderately for early delivery. The 38-inch 128x68s, 5.50-yard, were obtained at 10 to 10½c, and the 144x88s, 5.75-yard, at 15c. The 40-inch 72x68s lawns, 9.50-yard, brought 7½ to 7⅝c and the 96x100s, 7.00-yard, 12¼ to 12½c.

Rayon alpacas, 68x64s, sold at 12½ to 12¾c with 32 to 40 filament, and at 14 to 14½c with 60-filament rayon. The 35-inch mock crepes, 68x48s, brought 9c. Cotton-warp and rayon-filled satin, made of 50s combed cotton and 150-denier rayon 40-filament, 35-inch 110x60s sold at 14½ to 15c and the 35½-inch 128x72s at 18 to 18½c.

Rayon-and-cotton serges, 36-inch 72x48s, with 30s carded warp and 150-denier rayon filling, brought 10½ to 11c. The 80x72s of the same description brought 16 to 16¼c. Rayon georgettes, 44-inch 64x56s, sold at 27½ to 28s, and rayon-and-cotton shantungs, 36-inch 60x48s, with 150-denier first-quality warp, at 14½ to 15c. High-sley, all-acetate satins, 37-inch 320x84s, 8-shaft with 75- and 150-denier, brought 90 to 91c. The 39-inch 80x80s, 75-denier acetate ninon warp and filling, brought 36¾ to 37½c.

STEEL PRICE ADVANCED

Inland Steel Co. has advanced the price of galvanized sheet 52 a ton to 3 cents a pound, and black sheet $3 a ton to $2.50 a pound, Indiana Harbor basis. The price is 5 cents a 100 pounds higher for Chicago delivery.

New York Bond Market

(Quotations to 2:30 p. m.)

	High	Low
Ab Straus 5½s '43	99¼	99¼
Albany PWP 6s '48	83	83¼
Alleghany Corp 5s '44	70	68¾
Alleghany Corp 5s '49	68⅛	68
Alleghany Corp 5s '48	67	66
Alleghany Valley 4s '42	99	99
Allis Chalmers deb 5s '37	101¼	100⅞
Amer Ag Chem 7½s '41	103	103
Amer Chain deb 6s '33	98⅞	98⅛
Amer & Foreign Pow 5s 2030	78	77¼
Amer Ice Co 5s '53	100	99⅝
Amer Metals Co 5½s '34	82	81
Amer Nat Gas 6½s '42	79	78
Amer Smelting 5s '47	22	21½
Amer Sugar Refining 6s '37	102¼	101¾
Amer T&T 4½s '39 cv	104⅛	104⅛
Amer T&T col 5s '46	134	133
Amer T&T deb 5s '60	107	106⅞
Amer T&T 5s '65	108⅛	108
Tmer T&T deb 5½s '43	108⅝	108⅛
Amer Type Founders 6s '40	110	109½
Amer WW & Elec 5s '34	102	102
Anglo-Chile Nit 7s '45	103	103
Armour & Co 4½s '39	61	60¼
Armour & Co of Del 5½s '43	77¼	76
Associated Oil 6s '35	70¾	69½
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	102⅛	102
Atch T&SF 4½s '48	100⅛	100¼
Atch T&SF 4s T S L '58	114⅛	114¼
Atl Refining deb 5s '37	100¼	100
Balt & Ohio 1st 4s '48	101	101
Balt & Ohio 4s PLEWV div '41	99	99
Balt & Ohio 4½s '33	97½	97⅛
Balt & Ohio 4½s cv '60	100¾	100⅛
Balt & Ohio rfg 5s '95	90¾	90
Balt & Ohio 5s ct Swan div '50	100¼	100⅛
Balt & Ohio 5s series D 2000	101	100⅛
Belting Hem 6s '36	107¾	107½
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48 B	94⅛	93¼
Bell Tel of Pa 5s '60 C	108¾	108¾
Beth Steel pur mon 5s '36	113	113
Beth Steel rfg 5s '42	103	103
Boston & Maine 5s '55	113	113
Boston & Maine 5s '67	98¼	98
Bklyn Ed gen 5s A '49	98	98
Blyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	106¾	106¾
Bklyn Un El 1tt 5s '50	102	101¾
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '50	91½	91⅛
Buff Gen Elec 4½s B '81	105¼	105¼
Buff R & P 4½s '57	106	105⅞
Calif Petroleum 5s '39	77¼	77
Calif Petroleum deb 5½s '38	83	83
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	89	89
Can Nat Ry 4½s '68	101½	101
Can Nat Ry 4¾s '55	101	101
Can Nat Ry 5s '70	103½	103⅛
Can Nat Ry 5s July '69	106½	106½
Can Nat Ry 5s Oct '69	106¾	106¾
Can North deb 5½s '46	106¼	106¼
Can Northern deb 7s '40	119½	119½
Can Pacific deb 4s	113¼	113⅛
Can Pacific 4½s '46	86¾	86⅝
Can Pacific 4½s '60	99⅞	99⅝
Can South 5s A '62	99	99
Can SS Lid 6s '42	107	107
Cen District Tel 5s	60	60
Cen Pacific 1st 4s '49	106	106
Cen RR NJ gen 5s '87	98⅛	98⅛
Certainteed 5½s '48	113	113
Ches Corp 5s '47	41¾	41¾
Ches & O gen 4½s '92	97	97
Ches & O con 5s '39	105	105
Ches & O 4½s B	110	110
Chicago & East Ill 5s '51	101¼	101¼
Chicago G L & Coke 1st 5s '37	33½	33½
Chicago Gt West 4s '59	105¼	105¼
Chicago M StP&Pac adj 2000	66½	66
Chicago M StP&Pac 5s '75	25	24½
Chicago & Nw 4½s 2037 C	63¼	61
Chicago & Nw 4¾s cv '49	80	80
Chicago & Nw gen 5s '87	77	75½
Chicago & Nw 6½s '36	106½	106½
Chicago RI&P gen 4s '88	106½	106½
Chicago RI&P rfg 4s '34	88⅝	88⅛
Chicago RI&P 4½s '52 A	93	91½
Chicago RI&P 4½s cv '60	82½	82⅛
Chicago Un Sta 4½s C '63	77	76½
Chicago & W Indiana 4s '52	115¾	115¾
Chile Copper 5s '47	90⅝	90⅝
Cin Gas & Elec 4s '68 A	85	85½
Cin Ind 6½L & Cr RR 4½s	106	106
Clev CC&StL 4½s 3d '63	105	105
Clev Un Term 5½s '72	98⅞	98⅝
Colonial Oil 6s '38	110½	110½
Colo Industrial 5s '34	97	97
Columbia Gas & E Co 5s deb '61	96¾	96⅝
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 May	97	97
Com Inc Trust 5½s '49	100	100
Con Gas 4½s	99¾	99¾
Con Gas Co deb 5½s '45	102	101¾
Corn Products 5s '55	107	107
Crown Will Paper 6s '51	105	105
Crown Zellerbach 6s ww '40	86¾	86⅜
Cuba RR 1st 5s '52	60	60
Cuba RR 6s '36	55	55
Del & Hudson rfg 4s '43	84½	84½
Del & Hudson 5½s '37	87½	86⅞
Den & Rio G cons 4s '36	104¾	104¾
Den & Rio G 4½s '55	93½	93
Den & Rio G Wn 5s '55	56	56
Den & Rio G Wn rfg 5s '78	57½	56¾
Detroit Ed 4½s wi	103¾	103¾
Detroit Ed col 5s '33	103½	103½
Dodge Bros cf 6s '40	89	89
Duquesne P & L 4½s '67	104⅜	104⅛
East Cuba Sug 7½s '37	38	38
Elgin Joliet & East 1st	104¾	104¾
Erie RR cv 4s A '53	77½	77½
Erie RR gen 4s '96	87⅛	87⅛
Erie RR ref 5s '67	77¼	77
Erie RR gen lien	77½	77
Erie RR gen 5s '75	78½	78½
Fed Lt & Trac 6s '42 B	77¼	77¼
Fla East Coast 5s '74	91	91
Gal Hous & Hend 5s '33	18¾	17¾
Gannett 6s '43	97¼	97⅛
Gen Am Inv 5s' 52	75	73½
Gen Bak Co 5½s '40	86	86
Gen Cable Corp 5½s '47	70	69½
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	100	99⅞
Gen Petroleum 5s '40	103½	103½
Gen Pub Svc 5½s '39	102¾	102¾
Gen Steel Cast 5½s '49 ww	93	93
Gen Theater Equip 6s '40	85	85
Geo Alabama 5s	39½	39½
Gcodrich 6s' 45	35	35
Goodrich 1st 6½s '47	82½	82⅛
Goodyear Tire 5s '57	98½	98
Great Northern 4½s '76 D	89½	88
Great Northern 4½s '77 E	96¾	96⅛
Great Northern 5s '73 C	97	96¼
Great Northern gen 5½s B '52	109	108½
Great Northern 7s '36 A	110	109½
Gulf Mobile & No 5½s '50	81	81
Har Riv PC 4s	53	52
Hoe & Co 6½s '34	99¼	95¼
Houston Oil 5½s '40	46	45¾
Hudson Coal 5s' 62	87½	87½
Hudson & Man adj in 5s '57	57	56⅜
Hudson & Man rfg 5s' 57	79½	79¼
Humble Oil 5s '37	99	98½
Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s' 56	102	101¾
Ill Central 4s 1953	106¼	106¼
Ill Central rfg 4s '55	77	77
Ill Central 4¾s '66	82	82
Ill Central 6½s '36	80	79¼
Ill Central CStL&NO 5s '63 A	106	106
Ill Cen Cairo Bridge 4s	87	87
Ill Steel deb 4½s '40	90	87
Ind Limestone 6s '41	103½	103½
Inland Steel 4½s A '78	34	33
Inter Hydro El 6s '44	95	95
Inter Match 5s cv rcts '41	77½	77
Inter Match Corp 5s' 47	94¾	93¾
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	89½	89
Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66	75½	74¾
Inter Rap Trans 7s '32	75½	74¾
Int Ag Col 5s sta '32	61¼	61¼
Int Cement Corp 5s '48	98⅝	98⅝
Int Paper rfg 5s A '47	84	84
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	71½	70⅝
Int Tel &Tel 4½s cv '39	78⅛	78
Int Tel & Tel 5s' 55	91	90¼
Kan City Ft&sMem 4s '36	86	85½
Kan City P L 4½s '61	92¼	91⅝
Kan City So 1st 3s '50	105⅞	105⅝
Kan City Term 1st 4s '60	77¾	77
Kan Gas & El 4½s '80	98	98
Laclede Gas 5½s '53 C	99¼	98¼
Laclede Gas 5½s D	100⅝	100⅝
Lake Shore & MS 3½s '97	100	100
L'Autaro 6s '54	84⅞	84⅜
Lehigh Val (Pa) con 4s 2003	43½	42¾
Lehigh Val (Pa) con 4½s 2003	87	86¾
Lehigh Val 5s 2003	99¼	99
Loew's Inc 6s '41	104¼	104
Long Island rfg 4s '49	97¼	97¼
Long Island deb 5s '37	97	96¾
Louis Arkansas 5s '69	50	102½
Louis Gas & Elec rfg 5s '52	107½	107½
L&N uni 4s '40	99⅝	99⅝
L&N rfg 4½s C 2003	98	98
Manhat Ry Con 4s '90	98	98
Metro Edison 4½s '68	81	80
Metro Water 5½s '50	101¾	101¾
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	50	50
Mil El Ry&Lt 5s '71	102⅞	102⅞
Mil & Nor con 4½s '34	104	103⅞
Mil StL & SSM 5s gtd	101⅛	101⅛
Min St P & SSM 5½s '78	85	85
Min St P & SSM 6½s	93	93
Mo K & T 1st 4s '90	98	98
Mo K & T pl 4s B '62	88	87½
Mo K & T adj 5s A '67	83	83
Mo K & T gn 5s A '62	80	79
Mo Pacific gen 4s '75	95¾	94⅞
Mo Pacific rfg 5s A '65	63¾	61⅞
Mo Pacific 5s F '77	87⅜	87⅜
Mo Pacific 5s H '80	85½	84¾
Mo Pac 5s I '81	85½	85½
Mo Pacific 5½s '49	85½	84¾
Montana Power 5s A '62	74	72
Morris & Co 1st 4½s '39	103½	103½
Morris & Essex 3½s 2000	88⅝	68½
Morris & Essex 4½s '55	101¾	84⅝
Nat Acme Co 6s '42	94	101¼
Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48	95	94⅝
Newberry 5½s	101⅝	101⅝
New Eng T&T 5s '52	86	86
New Jer Pw & Lt 5s '56	110⅝	110⅝
N O Pub Ser 6s '55 B	101⅛	101⅛
N O T & M 4½s rcts '56	91½	91½
NYC&HR gen 3½s '97	63½	63½
NYC&HR con 4s A '98	85	85
NYC&HR deb 4s '34	94	93¾
NYC&HR rfg 4½s N	101¼	101¼
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	98⅝	98
NY Chi & StL 1st 4s '37	102¾	102¾
NY Chi & StL 4½s '78	99	99
NY Chi & StL 5½s '74	77¾	77
NY Chi & StL 6s A '32	101⅞	101⅞
NY Connec Ry 4½s '53	94½	93½
NY Edison 5s '44	103½	103½
NY GELH&P pur m 4s '49	103¾	103¾
NY NH&H 4½s '67	100½	100½
NY NH&H cv 6s '40	94⅜	93⅜
NY NH&H cv 6s '48	105⅝	105¼
NY Ont & W rfg 4s '92	55	54⅞
NY Steam Corp 5s '51	104⅞	104⅝
NY Steam Corp 6s '47	104¾	104¾
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	109	109
NY Tel deb 6s '49	104⅝	104⅝
N Tel rfg 6s '41	110⅝	110⅝
Norf & W div 4s '44	106⅛	106
North Am Co 5s '61	100⅛	100⅜
Nor Am Ed 5s C '69	100⅛	99⅞
Nor Am Ed 5s A '57	101⅜	101¾
Nor Am Ed 5½s '43	103⅛	103⅛
Nor Pacific gen 3s 2047	103⅛	103⅛
Nor Pacific pr lin 4s '97	88	88
Nor Pacific 3s 2047 D	90	88⅛
Nor Pacific 4s B 2047	101	101
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	110½	110½
Nor States Pow 6s B '41	106	103⅝
Ohio Pub Ser 7s B '47	108⅛	108⅛
Old Ben Coal 6s '44	110¾	110¾
Oni Pow Nlag Falls 5s '43	34	34
Ore Wash RR & N 4s '61	103⅛	103⅛
Otis Steel 6s '41	93½	93½
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	85	85
Pac Tel & Tel 1st 5s '37	105	105
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '34	106	106
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '40	101¾	101¾
Paramount Public 5½s '50	32½	32½
Paramount Pwy 5½s '51	81½	81½
Paramount Fam Las 6s '47	101	101
Pathé Ex Inc 7s '37	91	90¾
Penn O & D RR 4½s A '77	98	97⅛
Penn Railroad 4½s D '70	100	100
Penn Railroad gen 5s '68	94¾	94⅝
Penn Railroad 4½s '63	109¾	109¾
Penn Railroad gold 4½s '36	100½	100⅛
Penn. Railroad 4½s	109⅝	109¾
Peoples Gas L&C ((Chi) 5s '47	98½	98¼
Pere Marquette 4s '56	109½	109¼
Pere Marquette 4½s '80	83½	83½
Phillips Pet 5½s '39	88⅝	88⅛
Philadelphia Co 5s '67	60	59
Philadelphia Elec Co 4s '71	102¾	102¼
Phil & Read C&I 5s '73	98	98
Phil & Read C&I 6s '49	76	76
Phil Balt & Wash 4½s	D 66	68½
Pitts CC&StL 4½s '77	103¾	103¾
Portland Gen Elec 4½s '60	100⅝	100⅜
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	82½	88¼
Pub Svc E&G 4½s '67	82½	82½
Pub Svc E&G 4½s 1970	105½	105½
Pub Svc E&G 4s	105	105
Pub Svc E&G 6s	99	98½
Pure Oil 5½s '40	105	105
Read rfg 4½s A '97	78	78
Read rfg 4½s '97	101½	101½
Remington Arms sf 6s '37	101¾	101¾
Remington Rand 5½s '47 ww	86	86
Richfield Oil Co of Cal 6s '44	76¾	76¾
Rock I Ar & Lou 4½s '34	31¾	31¼
St Louis & SF 4s A '50	91	91
St Louis & SF 4½s '78	69	68
St Louis & SF 5s B '50	57	56
St Louis SW 2d 4s '89	79¾	79½
St Louis SW con 4s '32	62	61⅞
StP Union Depot rfg 5s '72	111	81
San Ant Ar P 1st 4s '43	94	94
Seabd AL con 6s '45 ct	94	94
Shell Pipe 5s '52	131½	131½
Shell Union 5s '47	84¾	84⅛
Shell Union 5s ct ww '49	73½	73
Shubert Theater 6s '42	76½	75½
Silesian Am Corp 7s '41	11	10½
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	63½	63½
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	86½	86
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	92½	92
Sinclair Pipe L sf 5s '42	102¼	102
Smith A O 6½s '23	101	100½
Solvay Amer Inv 5s '42	103	102⅞
Southern Bell Tel & Tel 5s '41	96	96
Southern Colo Pow 6s '47	106½	106⅜
Southern Pacific col 4s '49	103	103
Southern Pacific 4½s '68	92½	92½
Southern Pacific 4½s '69 ww	93	93
Southern Pacific 4½s '81	94½	94¼
Southern Pacific Ore A 4½s '77	92	91⅝
Southern Ry gen 4s '56	100⅛	100⅛
Southern Ry con 5s '94	80	80
Southern Ry gen 4½s '56	107½	107½
Southern Ry gen 6½s '56	104	104
Southwest Bell Tel rfg 5s '54	108	107½
Spokane I R 5s '55	107½	107½
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	38	38
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	103⅜	103⅜
Texas Corp 5s '44	99½	99½
Tex & Pac 5s B '77	93½	93
Third Ave rfg 4s '60	94	94
Third Ave adj 5s '60	55½	55
Truax Traer Coal 6½s '43	45	40¾
Trumbell Steel 6s '42	45	45
Union El L & P 5½s '54	104	103⅞
Union Pacific 1st 4s '47	104	101½
Union Pacific 4s '68	101½	101½
Union Pacific 5s	111½	111½
US Rubber Co 5s '47	65½	65½
Utah Lt & Trac 5s '44	99½	99½
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	103	102⅝
Util Pow & Lt 5s '59 ww	64⅜	63⅝
Util Pow & Lt 5½s '47	74½	72½
Vanadium 5s	84½	84½
Virginia Ry 5s '62	84¾	104¾
Wabash RR 4½s '78	104½	104⅜
WarnerQuinlan 6s '39	62½	62⅝
Warner Sugar 1st 7s '41	42	42
Warner Sugar Corp 6s '39	108	108
West Pa Pow 5s C '46	44½	44½
West Pa Pow 5s G '56	105¾	105¾
West Shore 4s 2361	103	103
Western Electric 5s '44	93½	93½
Western Maryland 4s '52	104¾	104¾
Western NY & Pa 5s '37	97	97
Western Pacific 5s A '79	70	70
Western Union 5s '50	101½	101½
Western Union 5s '51	101½	101½
Western Union 5s '60	101½	101½
Western Union 5s '66	101¼	101¼
Youngstown Sheet 5s	86¼	86
Youngstown Sheet B	86¼	86

LIBERTY BONDS

	High	Low	Last	Jun23
3½s '47	103.19	103.16	103.16	103.16
1st 4¼s '47	103.10	103.10	103.10	103.10
2d 4¼s '42	103.30	103.30	103.30	103.30
US 3¾s '46 Jun	104.27	104.26	104.26	104.26
US 3¾s '43 Mar	103.28	103.28	103.28	
US 4¼s '47	103.30	103.28	103.28	103.28
US 4¼s '38	103.30	103.30	103.30	103.30
US 4¼s '52	103.30	103.30	103.30	103.30
US 4¼s '54	101.30	101.30	101.30	101.30
US 4¼s '52	103.30	103.30	103.30	103.30
US 4¼s '52	113.80	113.10	113.80	113.20

FOREIGN BONDS

	High	Low
Abitibi P&P 5s '53	58	56
Alpine Mon Stl 7s '55	76	76
Antioquia 1st 7s '57	50	48½
Antioquia 2nd 7s '57	50¼	47
Antioquia 7s A '45	54	54
Antioquia 7s B '45	52½	52
Antioquia 7s C '45	52½	52
Antioquia 7s D '45	52	48½
Antioquia III 7s '57	103	103
Antwerp 5s '58	97	97
Argentine Gov 5½s '62	103	103
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	83¼	82¾
Argentine Gov 6s Mar '60	82⅞	82¾
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	83¼	82¾
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '60	82½	81¾
Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61	82½	82½
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	83¾	82½
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B	83¾	82½
Australia 4½s '56	83¼	82⅝
Australia 5½s '55	56¾	56¾
Austria (Gov) 7s '57	64	63
Austria (Gov) 7s '43	89	89
Batavian Pet 4½s '42	106	106
Bavaria (State) 6½s '45	95½	95
Belgium (King) 6s 55	79½	79½
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	104	103⅞
Belgium (King) 7s '56	109½	109½
Bergen (City) 5s '49	114¼	114¼
Berlin (City) 6s '58	109	109
Berlin (City) 6½s '50	98	98
Berlin Elec 6½s '51	97	96
Berlin Elec (City) 6½s '51	74	74
Berlin Elec 6s '55	77¼	77
Bogota (City) 8s '45	72½	72
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	69¾	69¾
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '58	72½	72½
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '58	18	17½
Brazil (Cen El Ry) 7s '52	27	26½
Brazil 6½s '57	31	30
Brazil 6½s '27 '57	50	49½
Brazil 6½s '27-'57	50	48¾
Brazil (US) 7½s '52	50	48¾
Brazil 8s '41	100	100
Bremen 7s '35	70	69
Brisbane 5s '58	92½	90½
Budapest (City) 6s '62	49¾	49¾
Buenos Aires 6s Apr '60	69	69
Buenos Aires 6s '61 (Prov)	75	75
Buenos Aires (Prov) 6½s '61	63	60¾
Buenos Aires 6½s '55	61½	61½
Bulgaria 7s '67	65	64½
Caldas (Rep) 7½s '46	62¼	61½
Canada (Dom) 4s '60	96¾	96⅛
Cauca Valley 7½s '46	62	60½
Chile (Bank) 6s '61	57	56
Chile (Bank) 6s '62	57	56
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	57	56
Chile (Rep) 6s Jan '61	56½	55½
Chile (Rep) 6s '61	56½	55½
Chile (Rep) 6s '62	57½	57½
Chile (Rep) 6s '63	81	80
Chilean Loan 7s '60	56½	55¾
Cologne (City) 6½s '50	54	54
Colombia Agr Bk 6s '47	77	75
Colombia Agr Bk 6s '48	62	60
Colombia Mtg Bk 6½s '47	62	62
Colombia Mtg Bk 7s '47	55	53½
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Jan	57½	56½
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct	63¾	62
Copenhagen (City) 5s '53	63¾	62½
Cordoba (City) 7s '57	100½	100¼
Cordoba (City) 7s '37	72	72
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '53	94½	94⅜
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '53	94½	94⅜
Cundi (Rep) 6½s '59	57½	57½
Denmark (King) 5½s '55	56	55½
Denmark (King) 5½s '62	99¼	99
Deutsche Bk 6s ctfs '32	100¾	100¾
Dominic (Rep) 5½s 1st '40	89	87½
Domonic (Rep) 5½s 2nd '40	89	89
Dutch El 6s '47	89	89
Dutch El sf 6s '52	101½	101½
Estonia Bank 7s '67	103	101¾
Finland (Rep) 7½s '50	90¾	88
Finnish A 6½s '54	90¾	90¾
Framerican Dev 7½s '42	81	81
Frankfort 6½s '53	103	103
French (Rep) 7s '49	69½	69⅜
French (Rep) 7½s '41	118½	118½
Gelsenkirchen Min 6s '34	125½	125½
German 7s '49	88	87½
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s '38	100	99½
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60	83¾	83
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	75¾	74
Germ Cen Ag Bnk 7s '50	86	73½
Germ Cen Agr 6½s '58 rcts	86	86
Germ El Pow 6½s '50	69½	69½
Germ El Pow 6½s '50	76	75¼
Germ Gen

EDUCATIONAL

Pupils' Opinion of the Teaching

By W. J. KLOPP

Director of Teaching, Woodrow Wilson High School and Long Beach Junior College, Long Beach, Calif.

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THERE is a tendency in our modern plan of setting up machinery for the education of youth to neglect the most important factor in the plan, the child. His opinions are seldom solicited, and when he endeavors to submit them, they receive little if any consideration.

Failures are reported to the office and recorded on cards which are carefully preserved by the officers in charge. When too many failures are reported, the administration makes an investigation to ascertain the grading systems used by teachers. When too few failures are reported, the administration makes another survey of the grading methods of teachers. All this is done, as it were, to maintain a high standard of scholarship in the school, just as if a grading system, however perfect, could regulate the efficiency of the learning process. It is indeed a rare school that attacks the problem from the child angle by making a survey of the teachers' methods of presenting subject matter and the pupils' methods of mastering the assignments.

The same charges may be made against the administration in the matter of creating a school spirit or developing assembly programs which promote interest and secure group coöperation.

The writer's daily contact with high school and junior college pupils has made him the recipient of many and varied reactions from the pupils with regard to teacher-pupil relationships and matters concerning general school procedure, and he, at an opportune time, took occasion to submit a questionnaire to 130 boys and 117 girls for their frank reactions to pertinent administrative problems.

Six questions of major interest were submitted to the two groups. The first question submitted was: "Write in order of first, second and third choice, the subjects you are now taking."

	First Choice	
	Boys	Girls
Sophomores	English	Art
Juniors	English	English
Seniors	English	English

Second Choice	
Boys	Girls
English	Biology
English	English
English	Foods

Third Choice	
Boys	Girls
Biology	Biology
English	English
Biology	Foods

Typing and world history were given serious consideration by a large number of senior boys and girls, but no preferential choice was made for first place.

The second question submitted was one on methods. The following methods most commonly used in the classroom were submitted for ranking:

1. The teacher asks questions most of the period.
2. The teacher asks questions half of the period and allows study the remaining half.
3. The teacher requires reports from pupils and conducts class discussion.
4. The class is organized with a chairman, who conducts the discussion and calls for responses from the class.

	1st Choice		2d Choice		3d Choice	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Sophomores	2	2	4	4	3	4
Juniors	2	2	1	4	3	3-4
Seniors	2	2-3	3	2	1	1-4

Eighty-five per cent of the sophomore girls and 80 per cent of the junior girls gave the second method first choice. The reaction in all three classes favors the supervised study period. This is further supplemented by their reaction to causes of failure, in which they contend that teacher assignments are often too vague to assure success if they endeavor to master them at home where expert supervision is not available.

Question number three had to do with dominant teacher traits which the pupils were asked to rank according to their preference. The following traits were submitted:

1. Attractive.
2. Intelligent.
3. Sense of humor.
4. Sense of fairness.
5. Human.
6. Strict disciplinarian.
7. Kind.
8. Willingness to help.
9. Enthusiastic.

	1st Choice		2d Choice		3d Choice	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Sophomores	4	4-8	4-8	3-4	8	3
Juniors	4	4	3	3-4	8	3
Seniors	4	4	8	3-4	4	9

"Sense of fairness" received an overwhelming vote from the three classes and a discussion with the group when the results were submitted disclosed a somewhat alarming charge against some members of the teaching staff. Such charges, no one can deny, are not entirely without foundation and deserve serious consideration.

The fourth question revealed a most interesting attitude, more mature and wholesome than is usually credited to high school pupils, "which of the following qualities reflect, in your opinion, good school spirit." Rank them in order of your first, second and third choice.

1. Participation in yells.
2. Participation in singing school songs.
3. Helpfulness to strangers who visit our campus.
4. Gentlemanly conduct and courtesy toward fellow students and faculty on the campus.
5. Coöperation in keeping school property well preserved.

	1st Choice		2d Choice		3d Choice	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Sophomores	4	4	4	4	3-5	5
Juniors	4	4	5	4	3	5
Seniors	4	4	4	4	3	3

"What factors contribute most effectively to school spirit in an assembly," was the fifth question submitted for ranking. This question had more dynamite in it than any of the others submitted except the last, because most schools have difficulty in securing pupil support in school assemblies and invariably have to resort to monitorial control. The following factors were submitted for ranking.

1. Sympathetic applause.
2. Whistling.
3. Attention to performance.
4. Stamping of feet.
5. Refraining from conversation.

	1st Choice		2d Choice		3d Choice	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Sophomores	3	3	5	5	1	1
Juniors	3	3	5	5	1	1
Seniors	3	3	5	5	1	1

Even though items two and four have been the disturbing causes in many assemblies, pupils are conscious of the factors which promote the best type of assembly behavior. Here again we have a direct challenge from pupils for administrative consideration.

The last question was one of deep concern to pupils when they were informed that nearly 25 per cent of the boys and 18 per cent of the girls failed in one or more subjects the previous semester. In lieu of this fact they were asked to write down two reasons for failure to succeed in their work. The three causes receiving the highest frequency from the three classes were:

1. The pupil doesn't do his work.
2. The pupil does not get along with the teacher.
3. Inattention in the classroom.

	1st Cause		2d Cause		3d Cause	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Sophomores	1	1	2	3	3	2
Juniors	1	1	3	3	2	2
Seniors	1	1	3	3	2	2

Sixty-six per cent of the sophomore boys agreed that "the pupil does not do his work," was the chief cause of failure to succeed in high school. Twenty other causes were submitted by the sophomores. The juniors submitted 26 causes of failures but agreed with the sophomores on the main causes, and the seniors gave 27 reasons for failure. The following causes were offered by the three classes as contributing to failure:

There aren't any good books.
Teacher does not give enough help—3.
The pupil doesn't get along with teacher—13.
He doesn't do his work—29.
At the end of the semester the teachers get too hard and rub it in.
Hard to understand the problems they are trying to put across.
Inattention in the classroom—10.
Stranger in the school.
Uninteresting way of teaching subjects—3.
Student not interested in subject—4.
Subject is too hard—2.
Women and shows.
Inability of teachers.
Unfairness of teachers—4.
Teachers do not take late work.
Too much home work—3.
Subjects too hard—3.
Teachers do not help the slow students enough.
Strict discipline of teachers.
Pupil works and does not have enough time for study.

If the ranking of causes of failure by pupils means anything at all it means that pupils recognize the two fundamental factors in pupil control and pupil progress, viz.: attention and industry. In but one instances does the pupil confess his inability to succeed in the tasks assigned. This is an indictment against classroom procedure and places definite responsibility upon the teacher so to organize the work as to guarantee industry and attention.

The relationship between the pupil and teacher in the classroom is mentioned frequently as a possible contributing cause of failure and should be a reminder to all who are prone to forget that we are developing attitudes and buildings character rather than prescribing lessons to be learned and enforcing rules of conduct.

Note: This study was made for the purpose of securing pupil reaction to certain teaching technics and teacher traits.

Left—President George E. White of Anatolia College, Saloniki, Greece. Right—Library Staff of Anatolia College, With Teacher in the Center. Below—In the Self-Help Department of Anatolia, Where Boys Earn While They Learn a Trade.

Anatolia in the Near East

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ROMANCE has colored the history of Anatolia College, which was founded in Turkey but which, when the great refugee movement took place (declared by many as the greatest dislocation of populations in history) was torn up by the roots and became "a pilgrim school for a pilgrim people." Graduates and other friends, many of whom had hoped to see their sons attend Anatolia, who found themselves in Greece with no roof to cover their heads and no knowledge of the source of their next meal, crowded about Dr. George E. White, the president, and asked, "When will the college reopen?"

Starting over again in Saloniki in 1924 without a book, a bell or a bench, figuratively speaking, Anatolia College has continued to hold the respect and interest of the Greek Government and citizens, as is evidenced by exemption from import duties on foreign building materials being used in the new plant. Anatolia College now has a 40-acre campus on a site commanding a fine view of the Ægean Sea, where 200 students, one-third Armenians and two-thirds Greeks, work under 20 teachers, 12 of whom are American. "Of the 37 students who completed our course a year ago, 31 were born in Turkey," adds Dr. White.

Helping the student to help himself is an important feature of Anatolia College, not only as a character building process, but under any other circumstances. "About one-third of our students pay college bills in work," says Dr. White. In Macedonia today there are two big reclamation projects under American engineers, involving millions, which are building, from alluvial swamp lands, some 40,000 truck farms. Happily, Anatolia stands between these two projects, and they furnish employment for many of the needy students.

"No other college for boys in the Near East has faced its problems more heroically than Anatolia," says Dr. Fred Field Goodsell, executive vice-president of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, under which the college was founded, who has had 23 years of life in Turkey. "I could imagine no finer atmosphere in which boys from Near Eastern countries could secure their higher education."

Minnesota is to be represented in Anatolia by a $35,000 dormitory, built by funds contributed by interested persons in that State. A second unit, to be called Macedonia Hall, for administration and recitation purposes, will follow Minnesota Hall when the necessary funds are secured.

Many Americans interested in the growth of the Near East feel with Dr. Albert Shaw that "things are beginning rather than ending in the Balkans and the lands around the eastern Mediterranean." There are Anatolia graduates making their mark in America as citizens, among them a rising young chemist who holds several patents from the United States Government, and the "melon king" who has built up a fortune from the cultivation of the Casaba melon.

Looking down the "future's broadening way" toward an even greater Anatolia, including junior and senior college years (Anatolia now ranks as a junior college with four preparatory and two college classes), Dr. White and his associates would see a separation of the college from the preparatory department; a commercial course; a department of sociology with a settlement house; the development of the School for Girls with a music department and enlargement of the self-help department. Although under its own principal, the American School for Girls in Saloniki is affiliated with Anatolia College.

Ideals in Education

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

London

TEACHERS in schools and colleges have one advantage generally denied to workers in other professions; they have long vacations. During the term the exacting nature of their duties forces them into the groove of curriculum, their time and energies being absorbed by attention to their pupils and to the subjects of study. But in the vacation they have leisure to look around and ahead, to consider what it is they are aiming at in education, and whether they are pursuing it by the right means.

It is during such an interval of leisure that a number of keen teachers and educationists have been meeting in Oxford to confer on new ideals in education. The predominant feeling at this conference was that we are living in a period of great social changes in which children must be brought up to face a world very different from that in which their parents were born. Industry tends to become more and more mechanical; and early training has to be directed with a view to the future men and women whose characters will be expressed both in their vocational work and in their leisure. The modern attitude toward the rights of childhood has had great influence on methods of education, and forces the teacher to form new conclusions about discipline, about specialization in study, and about training for suitable vocations. Various psychological tests have become rather generally accepted; but to draw the right conclusions from the results of these tests is an art, and makes severe demands on the judgment and intuition of the teacher.

There was general agreement among the speakers that education in the past, and indeed today, has relied too much on mere book learning. But reaction in the opposite direction, toward direct training for future vocations, presents even greater problems; for, though it may give the pupil some technical equipment for industry, it neglects the need for expanding all the forces that give zest and initiative alike in work and in leisure. The allotment of some time to nature study, or the study of local geography and local architecture, has been found in some English schools to produce excellent results in awakening natural intelligence.

The whole trend of modern thought has been in favor of providing the child with the utmost possible freedom to develop his or her own natural powers. There are obvious limits to this freedom. Some enthusiastic theorists have carried it to almost ludicrous extremes. A school was established at Cambridge for young children in which teaching was abolished; every temptation to discover opportunities of learning and work was put in their way; every conceivable inducement to find out things for themselves was surreptitiously provided; but direct instruction was avoided.

This is modern theoretic "expressionism" carried to the point where it becomes a fad. Educationists have to face sterner realities. In practice, for example, teachers are compelled to deal to some extent with children in the mass. Highly undesirable as are large classes, they are not always avoidable, and masters and mistresses must make the best use they can of the available opportunities.

But all of those who spoke at Oxford agreed that the day of stern compulsion and repression is—or ought to be—gone. The old adage "spare the rod, spoil the child," is regarded as belonging to the dark ages. But excess of discipline imposed from above is still to be found in many English schools. Perhaps the most difficult task which confronts English head masters and head mistresses is to find the happy mean between excessive regulation of studies and hours of routine and excessive liberty. Even some of the great English public schools err on the side of mapping out the boys' time with such rigidity that there is too little opportunity of individual self-development of character. But some boys' public schools, and, still more, some of the best English girls' schools, increase the liberty of pupils as they get older, those in the top classes being charged with the responsibility of regulating for themselves all hours of work except those in which the teachers are taking classes.

"Discipline," said Roger Raven, the vice-principal of Goldsmith's College, "is an inner thing, and is not from without." "The development of freedom of the individual in school is the greatest guarantee of a healthy, disciplined society." But by "freedom" he did not mean irresponsibility. He had in mind a youth whose latent characteristics had been allowed to develop at every point; who had not had one aptitude trained at the expense of all the rest; who, having become conscious of and confident in his own powers, could face the world around him serenely—or, as Mr. Raven picturesquely put it, "could eat and drink with publicans and sinners without being defiled."

Freedom, thus, in this sense means the power to "be oneself" when all one's mental and moral powers have been given full opportunities of expansion. As an ideal of education it includes this practical maxim, that no boy or girl should be forced into a specialized course of training until his mind has been enlarged by liberal studies, and he has been set on the road of further self-development within the limits of his powers.

The New Salesmanship

By GEORGE H. READ

Sales and Advertising Counselor, Chicago

17—From Blacksmith to 'Star' Salesman

HOW frequently we hear people express regret at their lack of education or special training, which they consider serious handicaps to successful sales careers. Yet many men and women who have refused to be discouraged by unfavorable early environment are today earning sales salaries or commissions much in excess of the average incomes of college professors.

A salesman who for the last seven or eight years has been earning more money than some of our shrewd bankers was obliged to quit school before he was thirteen years old. Buffeted about from one meagerly paying job to another, he ultimately became a blacksmith. But his ambitions were bigger than that trade could satisfy and he decided he would be a salesman.

Feeling handicapped because of lack of education and wholly without sales training, he seemed quite incapable in the sales position he obtained. He soon found it necessary to return to his old trade of blacksmithing during his evenings and Saturday afternoons in order to provide food and shelter for his family. One after another of his friends was interviewed in the hope that someone might be able to help him find a better position.

Then to use his own words, "I found that the sales position I was looking for was the one I had. I began to see that selling was serving. And as I set about to make myself useful in as many ways as possible to the people I met, I commenced to make sales."

That turn in the salesman's experience occurred about ten years ago. Every year since then has been a very profitable one for him. When other salesmen, many of them in the same line of business, were complaining about hard times, this man's invariable answer to the question, "How's business," was "Splendid—there's more of it than I can handle."

This salesman has been remarkably successful in selling to merchants of foreign birth, and of many different nationalities. Yet he speaks no foreign language. He was asked what he considers most responsible for his good results in dealing with this class of trade that so many salesmen find difficult to handle. And his characteristically sincere and simple reply was, "I believe it is because I spare no effort to gain the confidence of every person I call upon and to treat each and every one as the genuine friend I want him to be."

"I try to overlook no opportunity," he added, "to be of friendly service, whether it be acting as peacemaker in a family dispute, or helping the merchant take care of his trade when he is exceptionally busy."

So completely has this salesman won the confidence of his customers that it is not at all uncommon for him to be vested with full authority to sell a going business for a dealer who wishes to retire, or to buy one for another. He considers himself neither above serving as errand boy nor below acting as business broker or banker, as the need for service presents itself.

"The New Salesmanship," as conceived in this series of 26 articles, is that form of selling which recognizes that service and ideas are the things to be sold rather than goods or merchandise, and that, therefore, everyone is a salesman, regardless of occupation.

NEXT TUESDAY—"APPEALING TO RIGHT MOTIVES OF PURCHASE."

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INSTITUTE HEADS PLAN TO ANALYZE FUTURE POLICIES

Twelve Officials Accept Invitations to Meet in Virginia

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va., June 22—Policies and objectives of various institutes of domestic or foreign affairs, now held annually in the United States, will be discussed by their leaders at a one-day "Institute of Institutes," to be held at the University of Virginia, June 27.

This conference takes place on the eve of the fifth Institute of Public Affairs sponsored by the University of Virginia. The "Institute of Institutes" was suggested by Chester D. Pugsley of Peekskill, N. Y.

Officials of 12 institutes have accepted invitations to attend. Among them are Dr. Clarence P. McClelland, Institute on Pan-American Affairs, Illinois Woman's College; Dean Walter M. W. Aplawn, Institute of Far-Eastern Affairs, the American University; Dr. H. W. Dodds, School of Public and International Affairs, Princeton University; Dr. Theodore Collier, Institute of Near Eastern Affairs, Brown University; Ralph R. Lounsbury, Institute of Statesmanship, Rollins College; Dr. F. G. Crawford, and Dr. W. E. Mosher, Institute of Colonial Policy, Syracuse University. The Institute of Polity, Earlham College, also plans to send a delegate. Dr. Charles G. Maphis, will represent the Institute of Public Affairs of which he is director.

Advance registration at the Institute of Public Affairs indicates that attendance may be double that of last year. The Monroe centennial memorial exercises on July 4, will attract many visitors as well as the conferences to be held during the two weeks.

CROP OUTLET FOR RUMANIA STIRS NATIONS

(Continued from Page 1)

political meeting that the National-Peasant Government left a deficit in April of 12,000,000,000 lei. That's 30,000,000,000 lei in all, practically the whole state budget for one year.

An internal loan is out of the question. Further foreign loans just now impossible. To increase taxes is unthinkable. To reduce the already extremely meager salaries of the state officials is not to be considered. Then how can the state meet its obligations?

From where can it get any more money? From no one, if not from the villagers. The ultimate source of most of Rumania's wealth is these barefooted, rather shabby and quite sad-looking peasants. If they can't sell their wheat and corn and barley then Rumania is bankrupt. There is no way to get around that. It is plain hard fact, that even eloquent diplomats cannot ignore.

But where can Rumania sell her grain and petroleum and timber? To Germany and some to Austria. That also is quite plain. Russia doesn't want it. None of her neighbors want it. Germany does. Of course, Germany doesn't have to buy from Rumania. She can get all the produce she wants from America, Canada, Argentina and Russia.

Germany is not seeking Rumania's corn, but Rumania is seeking markets and seeking them with great urgency. And Germany will open her markets if Rumania agrees to accept her manufactured articles. It is a good business deal, especially for Rumania.

But it is looked upon as a bad political deal. Germany is supposed to be Rumania's enemy. At any rate, she is believed to be France's enemy, and France is Rumania's friend, adviser and champion. Taking advantage of this relationship France insists that Rumania make no special trade agreement with Germany.

The Bucharest Government has listened to France and rather demonstratively broken off trade negotiations with Germany, which has pleased the French diplomats and journalists. M. Briand has boasted of his Rumanian success in Parliament and the Paris press is quite elated over France's victory in Rumania.

But the Rumanians rub their eyes and ask, "Well, whom is it a victory over? Who wins and who loses? Tails, France wins; heads, Rumania loses." And indeed the victory is over those same barefooted peasants who sat on the curbstones waiting to be sent home in flocks to vote for the Government. They couldn't get enough out of last year's crop to pay the interest on their debts and their taxes; and this year's crop, which promises to be a bumper one, will also probably go for very little, because they have no one to sell it to except former enemies.

The ardor has gone from the peasants' patriotic songs. Their flag doesn't snap as gayly as of yore. They don't love France any less, but they would like to have a little money. A 30,000,000,000 lei state deficit out of a 31,000,000,000 lei budget and the peasants can't sell their corn to Germany without offending France!

So the old battle cries are beginning to resound "With France, with Germany, Francophil, Germanophil." Rumors regarding closer coöperation with Italy begin to circulate. People talk of more intimate relations with Hungary. The existence of stronger ties with Jugoslavia is more than plain.

King Carol and King Alexander have recently conferred. Very high Jugoslav officers have been lavishly entertained in Bucharest. Members of the Rumanian Government have been honored with the highest Jugoslav decorations. Never have the heads of the two states been so intimate as during the last month.

Of course, this does not mean that anything startling is happening about diplomatic tables. The closer bonds between Jugoslavia and Rumania are due to internal conditions more than to external. That Rumania will leave the Little Entente is excluded. That Jugoslavia will go with Italy in a new block is out of the question. That close political relations between Rumania and Hungary will soon be formed is not probable.

But something new will come to pass. Because of these barefooted, destitute peasants. Not out of compassion, but because they are the economic foundation of Rumania, and that foundation is shaking. They can no longer be neglected. They have got to sell their grain. And in spite of all patriotic sentiments, they will probably sell it to Germany.

Economically, they will coöperate with Germany in conjunction with Hungary. These peasants will force the diplomats to deal with former enemies. Politicians in Paris cannot indefinitely win victories over peasants in Bessarabia.

$100,000,000 FUND FOR RURAL LIBRARIES URGED

(Continued from Page 1)

might coöperate with art groups were outlined in detail.

Keep children away from books prepared especially for their immaturity, urged the Yale professor. It insults their intelligence, he shouted through a roar of applause. Give them the Bible and "Robinson Crusoe," Shakespeare and "Gulliver's Travels." The librarian's opportunity lies in his ability to interest young people in the right sort of books. You can't preach to everyone, he said, but whatever suggestion you offer to youth will have a prodigious effect.

Members of the library association can play a "most important part" in the work mapped out by the White House conference on child health and protection through the dissemination of information gathered from reports on every phase of child welfare study, Dr. Frederick J. Kelly, chairman of the education and training section of the conference, told a delegation of state governors' representatives.

In the course of an address on "The White House Conference: A Venture in Adult Education," prior to the official opening of the conference, Dr. Kelly declared that the distinguishing feature of the conference organized by President Hoover was represented in two stages of thoughts. The first stage, he said, involved the preparation of a group of significant studies, while the second phase was based upon a program of public relations, such as libraries might participate in so that American practice with respect to childhood would be materially influenced.

In discussing the workings of the second phase, which he termed the "follow up" program, Dr. Kelly said that he would merely describe the program, and depend upon the librarians to discern how they may best use the library facilities to assist in it.

"I think it may be safely taken for granted that the objectives of the White House conference meet with approval of librarians," Dr. Kelly continued, "and that the careful way in which the studies were made which are now beginning to appear in printed volumes, gives adequate assurance of the reliability of these reports. The, librarians, therefore, probably feel no hesitation about lending their support on the basis of the quality of the materials or the importance of the problem.

"The first phase of the follow-up program is the printing of the findings. The second is the organization of forces within each state to foster the program. The third phase is a considerable series of popular leaflets being prepared by specialists in the several lines of work. The fourth type of work is the use of materials from the White House conference reports as the basis of programs of welfare and educational associations of all sorts. The fifth and final phase of the follow-up program is that carried on through the division of public information, in charge of the assistant director of the conference.

"The libraries will find a greatly increased demand not only for materials directly related to the conference, but for other materials bearing upon the many aspects of child health and protection. These five activities represent a venture in adult education in which the governors, their representatives, and the membership of the American Library Association can play a most important part in making it successful.

The place of importance occupied by the library in the community today and the cultural influences which it asserts were touched upon by Adam J. Strohm of Detroit, president of the association, in an address at the opening of the first general session here last night in Woolsey Hall, Yale University.

Although schools and colleges require many distributing points in order to serve mankind, Mr. Strohm said, "among such agencies for the distribution of knowledge the public library takes its definitely established position."

Mr. Strohm declared that librarians cannot do their part in community service if they are marooned in institutions not in contact with the pulsing activities of the present day. "We are citizens," he said, "deputized by others to administer a special service for public good. We must organize our full strength, keep our resources fluid and our libraries registered as intelligence bureaus. The American Library Association has achieved objectives well worth while. Much remains to be done."

DEGREES CONFERRED AT RHODE ISLAND

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 23 (AP)—The Rhode Island College of Education today conferred degrees upon 146 graduates, the largest class in the history of the state institution, at commencement exercises here.

Walter E. Russell, principal of the State Normal School, Gorham, Me., Frank H. Beede, superintendent of schools at New Haven, Conn., and Stanley H. Holmes, who holds a like position in New Britain, Conn., received honorary degrees of Doctor of Education from Dr. John Lincoln Alger, president of the college.

Tomorrow's Features

WREI

8:00 a. m.—NBC, Quaker Early Birds.
8:30 a. m.—NBC, "Cheerio."
9:15 a. m.—NBC programs.
12:15 p. m.—Studio and musical.
3:00 p. m.—NBC, Women's Radio Review.

WBZA

7:30 a. m.—NBC programs.
10:15 a. m.—Studio and musical.
11:00 a. m.—NBC, School of Cookery.
12:15 p. m.—NBC, Pat Barnes.
1:30 p. m.—NBC, Farm and Home Hour.
2:30 p. m.—Studio and musical.

WNAC

6:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
10:45 a. m.—CBS programs.
12:30 p. m.—Studio and musical.
1:30 p. m.—Doubleheader. Braves-Cincinnati, reported by Fred Hoey.

WAAB

7:45 a. m.—Studio and musical.
9:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
9:45 a. m.—Studio and musical.
1:30 p. m.—CBS, Barclay Orchestra.
2:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.
3:00 to 5:00 p. m.—CBS programs.

MOSLEMS FAIL TO REACH UNITY ON INDIAN ISSUE

Hostile Attitude of Two Religious Groups Is Aggravated

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SIMLA, India, June 23—Discussions between the Working Committee of the All-India Moslem Conference and the Moslem members of the Indian National Congress have ended here without an agreement being reached between the two groups.

The congress of Moslems has rejected a proposal put forward by Maulana Shaukat Ali, India's Mahammadan leader, in connection with the method of Moslem representation in the legislative bodies contemplated for the country under the new constitution.

As the congress of Moslems put forward no counter proposals, the Working Committee was forced to end the conversations.

Bhopal, native Prince, was an intermediary figure in the negotiations between the two factions endeavoring to prevail on the congress of Moslems to adopt an attitude of compromise without avail, and the failure to reach an agreement means that the entire Hindu-Moslem question remains as it was when the Round Table adjourned in London, with, if anything, the hostile attitude between the two religious groups considerably aggravated.

It is now held in political circles that the Hindu-Moslem problem will require to be solved by a third party, and it is understood that the Government of India has suggested that the British Government minorities subcommittee of the Round Table should meet in London in advance of the next conference with a view to reaching a decision on this issue. Unless the Hindu-Moslem question is resolved to the satisfaction of both Muhammadans and Hindus, the possibility of putting any new constitutional scheme into operation will be remote.

It was on this question that the last conference nearly broke down and developments in this country since that time have intensified the feelings on the subject, with the consequence that neither party is so amenable to a settlement as was the case in London. In view of the fact that harmonious relations between the major religious factions in this country is a prerequisite to any form of constitutional advance, the breakdown of the negotiations here is fraught with seriousness for the future governmental policy of the country.

The Government of India refuses to interfere in a matter which remains one primarily for solution by the Indians themselves. The result is that the spectacle is seen here of the Indians clamoring for home rule, while unable to agree among themselves on those fundamental issues whereby that home rule can alone be workable.

The official attitude to conversations here seems to be that the All-India Moslem conference should be recognised as an organization speaking for the Muhammadans, just as the congress represents the Hindus. This suggests that any agreement reached either in India or England will grant the demands being sought by Shaukat Ali and his followers despite the hostility of a part of the Congress of Muslems and of the Congress itself.

Under joint electorates, however, the Moslems would automatically be placed at a disadvantage. In political experience and by education the Hindus are best fitted for governmental duties and would have the predominant say in any new constitution that was based on joint electorates.

It is the recognition of this fact that keeps the Muhammadans from yielding to Hindu demands. Lack of trust between the Hindus and Muhammadans is really responsible for this attitude, and it is generally maintained that it is only the impartial policy of the British that keeps both factions under control at the present time.

Propeller Club Branches Increase

Promotion and support of an American Merchant Marine, American manned, is the slogan of a relatively new organization, with a branch in Boston, and the sixteenth branch just established in Baltimore. It is the Propeller Club of the United States. The Boston branch has been conspicuous this last year for bringing prominent speakers on maritime subjects to its monthly dinner meetings.

The Propeller Club idea first came to light late in 1922, when the "ship subsidy bill" was attracting attention in Congress. A small group of marine men, desirous of doing something constructive for American shipping legislation, decided to form a luncheon club to bring together those whose interests were of a maritime nature.

The first meeting was held in New York, when the foundation was laid for the Propeller Club of the United States, and the interest was so great after this meeting, early in 1923, that the Propeller Club of the Port of New York was formed. The national organization was formed in 1927.

Member clubs soon followed. Membership is composed of men who have spent much of their time in connection with maritime affairs. Regular membership is composed of men, American citizens, who derive their livelihood from the marine industry or industries allied thereto. Student members are those American citizens who are duly registered students, professors, or instructors in colleges or universities, giving instruction in marine architecture and engineering.

Associate membership is composed of those men, not American citizens, who derive their livelihood from the marine industry. Student associate membership is the same as the student membership, except that they be not citizens of the United States.

Radio Tonight

DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME
WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—The Ritzonians.
5:30 NBC, "Phil Responds to Jane."
5:45 Limerick Program.
5:50 Quaker Pussieman.
5:55 The Old Painter.
6:00 League of Opportunity.
6:30 Amendements; news.
6:45 NBC, The Stebbins Boys.
7:00 Sandy MacFarlane's Chimney Swallows.
7:30 NBC, Sconyland Sketch: "Cæsar Rodney's Ride."
8:00 NBC, Julia Sanderson and Frank Crumit; Jack Shilkret's Orchestra.
8:30 NBC, National Dairy Virtuosos: Concert orchestra, Alfred Wallenstein, conductor and 'cellist; string quartet.
9:00 NBC, Claude G. Bowers, keynote speaker of Democratic Party.
9:30 NBC, Fuller Man; Earle Spicer, baritone; Don Voorhees's Orchestra.
10:00 NBC, dance program.
11:00 Forecasts; announcements; news.

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—Junior Aviation League talk.
5:15 Sport Review; Safety Crusaders.
5:30 NBC, Little Orphan Annie.
5:45 Agricultural markets.
5:55 "National Affairs."
6:00 Time; weather; Roadman; Sport review.
6:15 Governor John G. Winant of New Hampshire.
6:30 NBC, Savannah Liners Orchestra.
6:45 NBC, Lowell Thomas, news.
7:00 Time; NBC, Amos 'n' Andy.
7:15 Popular vocal program.
7:30 NBC, Phil Cook, Quaker Man.
7:45 Ginger Boys male trio.
8:00 Armstrong Quakers: Lois Bennett, soprano; Mary Hopple, contralto; male quartet; concert orchestra, Don Voorhees, conductor.
8:30 Repertory Theater of the Air.
9:00 NBC, Household Program: Alice Mock, soprano; Witherspoon Singers; R. Mangold, violinist; orchestra direction fo Adolphe Dumont.
9:30 NBC, "Death Valley Days": Sketch.
10:00 Popular orchestra and soloists.
10:30 NBC, Clara, Lu and Em.
10:45 Radio Billboard talk.
10:50 Louie's Hunger Five: skit.
11:00 Time; weather; sport review.
11:15 Scollay Square Stage Show.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—Ted and His Greater Gang.
5:30 "The Singing Postman."
5:45 "Show Tunes"; orchestra.
5:30 Around the Campfire.
5:45 The Rhythm Masters.
6:00 "The Dream Girl".
6:15 Scorograf, with Fred Hoey.
6:30 Recorded talk.
6:45 CBS, Serial mystery story.
7:00 Baseball; news; weather.
7:15 "The Auction Block"; songs.
7:30 Negco String Ensemble; Lee Bryan.
7:45 CBS, Morton Downey, tenor; Jacques Renard Orchestra.
8:00 CBS, Arthur Pryor's Band.
8:15 Pine Tree Melodeers.
8:30 CBS, "Kaltenborn Edits the News."
8:45 CBS, Gloom Chasers; comedy act.
9:00 CBS, Minute Dramas; orchestra.
9:30 CBS, Philco Symphony Orchestra, Howard Barlow, conductor.
10:00 CBS, Ben Bernie and his orchestra.
10:15 CBS, Tito Guizar, tenor; Vincent Sorey's Orchestra.
10:30 CBS, Savino Pictures: soloists; mixed chorus; concert orchestra, Domenico Savino, conductor.
11:00 Time; baseball; news; weather.
11:15 Organ recital, Frank J. Mahler.
11:30 Shore Gardens Orchestra.
12:00 CBS, Romanelli's Orchestra.
12:30 a. m.—CBS, Ann Leaf organist; Ben Alley, tenor.

WEDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

5:00 p. m.—Organ and soloist.
5:15 Peggy Rais, popular songs.
5:30 Fishermen's program.
5:45 Vocal and piano.
6:00 Weather; twilight program.
6:30 "The Monitor Views the News."
6:45 Popular vocal program.
7:00 Murray von Hoeberg's Orchestra.
7:35 Weather; Jackson Community Program.
7:45 WEDH Evening Musicale.
8:15 Time announcement.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

5:00 p. m.—CBS, Frank Ross, songs.
5:15 CBS, "Adventures in Words."
5:30 CBS, Bert Lown and his orchestra.
5:45 CBS, Sweetheart Hour, with Ben Alley, tenor.
6:00 CBS, "Our Part in the George Washington Bicentennial Celebration of 1932," Hon. Sol Bloom.
6:15 "Confessions of a Racketeer."
6:30 Time; baseball; news.
6:45 Eddie Welch and his orchestra.
7:00 CBS, Kate Smith's Swanee Music.
7:15 Voice and piano.
7:30 "Airports and Landing Fields," Capt. William Edson.
7:45 Crosby Ensemble.
8:00 The Gossipers.
8:15 CBS, Irene Beasley, contralto; Roundtowners Quartet.
8:30 Talkie Picture Players.
9:00 La Paradis Band, Joe Smith, director.
9:30 Organ recital.
10:00 Emery Daugherty and his orchestra.
10:30 Times' news; "Melody Mirror."
11:00 CBS, Fletcher Henderson's Orchestra.
11:30 CBS, Asbury Park Orchestra.

Music and Stage Notes

Through one of those mental lapses of which even newspaper men may be guilty, it was recorded in yesterday's issue of this newspaper that Sir Hamilton Harty conducted on Sunday evening in Symphony Hall the "final Pop concert of the season." What the bemused reviewer intended to write was "final Sunday Pop concert of the season." For the concerts are still going on, as he assured himself by visiting the hall last night, when a capacity house listened to a well organized program of Russian music. Indeed, the concerts will continue through July 4. Tomorrow evening parts of William Walton's music for Edith Sitwell's poem, "Façade," will be played for the first time in Boston, and Mr. Sanromá will be heard in Weber's "Concert-piece." Saint-Saëns's "Animal Carnival" is on the program for Thursday evening, and Gershwin's "Rhapsody in Blue" will be repeated Saturday night. Next Monday evening the "Request Program" will be played again. Large audiences continue to be the rule, even thus late in the season.

Phidelah Rice will reopen his summer repertory theater at Martha's Vineyard next Monday, for 11 weeks. With Elizabeth Pooler Rice and a company of 13, he will present a series of plays beginning with John Kirkpatrick's "Charm" and including "Miss Nell of N'Orleans," "Grumpy," "Beau Brummel," "Two Cheeks to Slap" (first time) and "Death Takes a Holiday."

"The Village of Sin," a silent film made in Russia, is featured at the Fine Arts this week. Paintings by Ernst de Nagy, Hungarian artist, are on view in the lobby.

"Daddy Long Legs," with Janet Gaynor, continues at the Metropolitan through tomorrow.

AMHERST HONORS ADMIRAL BYRD

AMHERST, Mass., June 22 (AP)—Seven honorary degrees were conferred today at the Amherst College graduation. Leading in general interest was the conferring of the degree of Doctor of Science on Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd.

The others honored were: Henry F. Cutler, principal of Mt. Hermon School, Doctor of Humane Letters; Lawrence F. Abbott, journalist and educator, Doctor of Humane Letters; the Rev. Arthur L. Kinsolving, Doctor of Divinity; Martha Gilbert Dickinson Bianchi, a descendant of the founder of the college, Doctor of Letters; Pierce Butler, justice of the United States Supreme Court, Doctor of Laws, and George A. Plimpton, for 36 years a trustee of the college, Doctor of Laws.

AUSTIN, NICHOLS COMPANY

Austin, Nichols Company reports for the year ended April 30, 1931, net income after depreciation, interest, taxes, etc., of $134,547, compared with $212,302 in the preceding fiscal year. Net profit for the year April 30 is equal to $2.94 a share on prior A stock which will be outstanding when all the old preferred has been exchanged, compared with $5.01 a share on the prior A stock in the preceding year.

DEMOCRACY IS IN COMPETITION, DR. BUTLER SAYS

Urges Curb on Number of Legislative Bills as One Remedy

VIENNA, June 22 (By U. P.)—A sharp warning that Communism and Fascism are "competing vigorously with democracy" was sounded by Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University, New York, and of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, in an address in the Hall of Parliament today.

"The prevailing tendency throughout the world is toward a democratic government," Dr. Butler said, "usually republican, but sometimes monarchical, in its form of expression.

"The two chief outstanding exceptions are the Communist Government in Russia and the Fascist Government in Italy, each of which rests on a distinct philosophic, economic and political foundation of its own.

"At the moment Communism and Fascism are competing vigorously with democracy in the experimental laboratory of political practice, and they are competing with that democracy wherever it exists, either in Europe or in America, no matter whether it find expression in monarchical or in republican institutions."

Cites Defects in U. S. Government

Dr. Butler turned to a critical survey of democracy in the United States and suggested "at least two respects in which existing arrangements in the Government could be improved without altering its form." He favored restriction of the introduction of bills into Congress and requiring that members of the Cabinet attend the sessions of the Senate and House of Representatives at stated times.

"It is now the privilege of any one of the 96 senators and any one of the 435 members of the House of Representatives," Dr. Butler said, "to introduce any bill or resolution he may see fit. The vast majority of them are doomed to what may be described as legislative asphyxiation. They are introduced and never heard of again.

"If it were possible to place responsibility for the introduction and report of public bills and resolutions upon a responsible majority group, much might be gained. The present system points to weakness in the practical working of the republican form of government as it now exists in the United States."

Cabinet Officers in Congress

Dr. Butler pointed out in regard to his second proposed change that "present practice makes no provision whatever for the appearance on the floor of either house of Congress of that Cabinet officer who would be best qualified to discuss a proposal the Government desires passed, and to answer objections to it. Such Cabinet officer would, of course, have no vote in either house, but it would be a distinct gain in the transaction of the public business if he were required to attend upon the sessions of the Senate and of the House of Representatives.

Dr. Butler stressed the fundamental part which the process of education is to play in the modern republican state. He said effective education was essential to the success of democracy.

He advocated simplification of the electoral process.

"If the American experience is to be weighed," he said, "no other people accepting the republican form of government should attempt to imitate the extent, the variety or the complication of the electoral procedure which now exists in the United States."

Dr. Butler also criticized the procedure in the Senate which permits that body to delay action on important treaties and other international business. He advocated a change by the Senate itself in its procedure which would "make it impossible for a few senators indefinitely to delay action upon a treaty and by such delay not only to injure the reputation of the United States, but to complicate the international life of the world."

ARGENTINE SUBWAY SECTION OPENED

BUENOS AIRES, Arg., June 23 (By U. P.)—The second section of the American-built La Croze subway was officially opened yesterday with Pablo Calatayud, Minister of Public Works, and other government officials present.

The new line runs from an outlying western residential section to Callao Street, halfway across the city.

Gangster Tax-Evasion Evidence Found in New York Racket Drive

(Continued from Page 1)

sion, New York City pays an annual tribute of from $200,000,000 to $400,000,000 to racketeers in all lines of business, out of a total for the nation of from $12,000,000,000 to $18,000,000,000.

Thus, the lines of the federal investigation in New York have been drawn on a much broader scale than in Chicago, to include not only beer-runners, narcotic peddlers and liquor dealers, but the kosher chicken trust, the laundries, markets, slot-machine operators and night-club owners.

Evidence in the hands of officials here reveals that, while gang leaders now under scrutiny have been threatened many times with punishment for violations of state laws, the number of convictions has been negligible. A study showed that eight gang leaders had been arrested 70 times and discharged 38 times.

There were only 10 prison sentences, six of which fell to one man, and suspended sentences, probations, paroles and undisposed-of cases were typical of the remainder of the total, although the majority of the crimes charged were robbery, manslaughter, homicide and felonious assault. These figures have forced the conclusion that arrests for ordinary offenses against the law of the State mean little in such cases and cause slight inconvenience in the massing of fortunes from the racket game.

Thomas C. T. Crain, District Attorney of New York County, whose official conduct is under scrutiny by the Governor for alleged inefficiency and negligence, attested to the widespread activity of gangsters when he admitted at his own hearing before Samuel Seabury, Commissioner, that New York City's industries were racket-ridden and that his office was unable to cope with the situation. John A. Lyons, Police Inspector, testified to similar effect at the same time.

In November, 1930, Mr. Crain appealed for a committee of public safety to help him rid New York of racketeer rule and a program was outlined for combating public enemies. The absence of any further developments, however, constituted one of the specifications on which Judge Seabury called the district attorney to account, as illustrative of his incompetency to deal with a desperate situation.

Edward P. Mulrooney, police commissioner, now has established an anti-racket squad at police headquarters and has offered his cooperation to the federal authorities. He has declared his belief that the publicity given the racketeer and his sensational activities has done much to help the gang leader in his career, not only in making him a hero in the eyes of unthinking youth, but in giving the public an exaggerated idea of his "bad man" stature.

The federal investigation will cover other years than 1930, when, it was said, many of the racket incomes showed a decided drop as compared to the rich returns of pre-depression years. Neither the hasty filing of belated returns at this time nor the claim by tax dodgers that they filed no returns because they had been "losers in the long run" will avail, it was said. The law requires that incomes be reported and all losses explained in detail, and no excuse for tardiness is sufficient ground for a claim of exemption.

School Building Program Adopted

A school building program amounting to $460,001.97, which has been approved by Mayor Curley, was submitted to the schoolhouse commission for comment at a meeting of the school committee last night. Mayor Curley declined to approve the entire school program of $1,341,701.97 because of the heavy tax it would necessitate.

The school committee is faced with the problem of inadequate funds to provide for its extensive building program, according to a statement from the assistant superintendent of schools. There is need not only for new schools to care for the growing population, but also the replacement of old buildings now deemed unfit for further use. In many cases, students are overcrowded in small classrooms and portable buildings. Some portables have been placed in school yards allotted for playgrounds, reducing the space from 30 square feet per pupil given by law, to about 20 square feet per pupil.

There is also a $2,000,000 bond issue out of which the schools were expected to construct two new high school buildings. The new girls' high school would require about $1,300,000 of this sum, but authorities will not approve the expenditure of the remaining $700,000 toward another high school until sufficient funds for its completion can be found.

It was suggested that this new building be placed near the Latin school, but this is already overcrowded, having 22 units outside of its present building to accommodate the large number of pupils. Then if the new high school were built there, it would prevent expansion of the Latin school and a new site and new buildings for it would be required.

Further discussion of the school program will take place next Monday evening.

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APARTMENTS, furnished or unfurnished; executive; responsible; delightful location overlooking bay; 1½ blocks subway. 9634 Fort Hamilton Parkway, Brooklyn, N. Y.

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CADILLAC LIMOUSINE for rent with expert driver for any occasion at lowest rates. HARRY BROADHURST, Reg. 7974-R (Brookline, Mass.).

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UP-TO-DATE bungalow for rent, July and August. Apply 361-E No. Shore Rd., Indian Lake, N. J., week-ends or Orange 3-7904-R, 26 So. Walnut St., East Orange, N. J.

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OLD hats remodeled into this season's styles, to suit your individual type; reasonable. DORIS WHITE & RUTH MOORE, Designers, 22 W. 54th, New York City. Circle 7-4928.

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ON LONG ISLAND SOUND, STAMFORD, CONN.
A charming, homelike inn for rest and recreation; 6 acres beautiful grounds, waterfront, fishing, bathing, boating; best home table; unusually lovely rooms and atmosphere. Write MANAGER, Box 96, Stamford, Conn., or tel. Stamford 3-4742.

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A restful, helpful seashore home for your week-ends, vacation, or season; excellent food; near ocean. Telephone 7916.

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Moderate Rates. Private Baths.
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First-class accommodation.
Accommodation for 25 Cars.
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LIVERPOOL—Antrim Private Hotel 73 Mount Pleasant
Running water—hot and cold—
In every bedroom.
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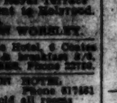

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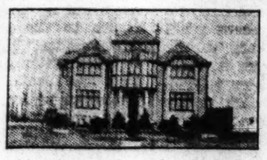
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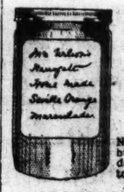
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DAILY FEATURES

All Nature

Ironwood or Hop Hornbeam

AS HINTED by the popular name "ironwood," this tree is noted for its extremely hard and tough wood, and if you have ever tried to work with ironwood you fully understand the meaning of "cross-grained." The wood is durable, and is used for mallets, tool handles, fence posts or rake teeth.

Two forms of fragrant flowers grow on the same tree and appear along with the green leaves in spring. The drooping catkins form on last year's wood, but the erect spikes develop on newly formed twigs. By midsummer the "hops" have formed—clusters of yellow green, papery bracts that contain hard, little, flattened seeds.

The tree itself might be related to the birches, it appears so light and airy in form, with slender, wiry branching that droops at the tips. Hop hornbeams are retiring in disposition, often sheltering beneath larger trees, as they seek shade. Throughout the Northern Hemisphere ironwood is found, but in North America the trees range from Nova Scotia to the Dakotas and southward to Texas and Florida. They are suitable for planting in dry places.

Leaves of ironwood are pale beneath, pointed oval in shape, with notched edges, and swing from short, hairy stems. The foliage turns yellow in the fall with the hops still hanging. A slight resemblance in the appearance of the tree has given a related species the name "American hornbeam," or blue beech—a tree that is famed for its slim, tough, switchlike branches.

The true ironwood rarely grows higher than 40 feet, and is planted in many parks as an ornamental tree. The gray-brown bark has a trick of peeling in narrow strips that loosen at each end, giving the slim, furrowed trunk a shaggy appearance.

Feet to Hand Puzzle

Can you change "Feet" to "Hand" by changing only one letter at a time, and making proper words each time. To help you the first change gives the name of a vegetable, the second to strike, the third is used in necklaces, fourth to curve, fifth a company of musicians.

Brevities

New Yorker: Since the election, Mr. Hoover has been getting much better support from the press. Not a single newspaper denounced the President for his praise of advertising.

Los Angeles Times: There's a difference between a crank and an eccentric. The former is a nuisance; the latter has money.

Detroit News: The handy man who varnished himself into a corner last month is now setting up the lawn sprinkler where he has to wear a diver's outfit to reach the garage.

In Lighter Vein

Proof in the Bills

Daughter: "But Dad, don't you believe that two can live as cheaply as one?"

Father: "I certainly do. Right now your mother and I are living as cheaply as you."—*Life.*

Far Fetched

"Did you like the play?"

"Well, I thought it was a bit far-fetched. The scenes, for instance, depicted the passing of six months—and the family still had the same maid!"

Joy Riding

The driver of the steam-roller came home one day and announced to his wife that he had received the "sack."

"Oh," she replied, "what was that for?"

"It's what they calls 'red tape,'" said the man, disgustedly. "I just popped home to dinner on the roller and they sacked me for it."—*London Tatler.*

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Humble, written (Mrs. C. K. N.)—Yes, the *h* is preferably sounded in *hum'-bl.* The second word is pronounced *rit'-'n,* with the *e* completely elided.

Someone else's (Mrs. C. K. N.)—While some speakers persist in saying "somebody's else," "no one's else," etc., the weight of scholarly use favors the *'s* attached to *else,* as "somebody else's," "no one else's." Thackeray, for instance, writes, "A suit of clothes like everybody else's."

Blessed (W. A. T.)—In the sentence, "He blessed them," "blessed" is a verb and is pronounced in one syllable, *blest.* In "Blessed are the pure in heart," it is a participial adjective and pronounced in two syllables, *bles'-ed.*

Michigan (Miss S. A. V.)—The *ch* has the sound of *sh, Mish'-i-gan;* both *i*'s short, and *a* as in *account.*

A Quotation for Today

A MAN has generally the good or ill qualities he attributes to mankind.
—SHENSTONE.

London 'Bobby' Again

London

SOME weeks ago a mother was left with the duty of caring for and educating two young children. An opportunity was made through the agency of loving friends for the two children to be educated at a good school provided they could pass the entrance examination.

In order to attend the office where the test was to be held it was necessary for the little ones to go by rail to Charing Cross station and then cross London by bus to Euston Road. Arrangements, however, were made for the children to be met at Charing Cross by a friend and seen to their destination. The mother, who was engaged on an important case of nursing that could not be left for long, put them on the train with money for bus fares, giving strict injunction that if by any possible chance the friend was missed they were to speak to nobody but a policeman, and they were to ask him to put them on the right bus for the address as written out for them on a sheet of paper.

The expected friend did not appear; the two little ones ignoring and marching straight past a friendly ticket collector, who wished to help them (they were strictly obeying instructions), approached a big "Bobby" who had just come off duty at the station.

Upon apprehending their predicament he immediately decided to see them through to their destination himself. Arriving at the office he quickly ascertained that the examination would only last an hour or two so he decided to wait for them and escort them back to their return train.

The children arrived triumphantly home with just twopence short of the sum given them for expenses. They had decided they could afford a penny ride home from the station. The kindly "Bobby" had payed their fares on the bus journeys.

It is pleasant to think of the mother's gratitude to the great hearted London policeman who had so practically shown his love for little children, and to record that the little ones entered joyfully into their new scholastic surroundings.

The Children's Corner

A True Story of Grandfather's Umbrella

IN AN old-fashioned home in an old-fashioned hall stand stood Grandfather's umbrella. It was not an ordinary everyday umbrella, for on its long ivory handle was perched an ivory frog, with green glass eyes. As children, we loved to look at it, and on rare occasions we were allowed to borrow it, for all three of us could be well sheltered from the rain under its ample canopy. Grandfather did not often grant us this favor, and it was always with a sigh of relief that he saw his precious umbrella replaced safely in the hall stand.

One rainy evening, after we had returned "Froggy," as we called him, to his place and had begun to beg for a story before going to bed, Grandfather told us all about the umbrella. He said that long, long ago when Grandmother and he were married they did not have the lovely presents that Mother and Father had many years later, but they did have one from a dear school friend which gave them a great deal of pleasure. This was the umbrella on which perched the ivory frog with the green eyes. On the side of the handle there was a silver plate bearing Grandfather's name. Truly, no one had ever seen such a beautiful umbrella in that part of the country before.

Through years of sunshine and rain Grandfather carried the umbrella, protecting first Grandmother and himself and later the children as they came along. At last when the children had all flown from the home nest and they were again alone they decided to celebrate their silver wedding by taking a trip through the Canadian Rocky Mountains. There was much excitement in preparing for the great adventure and when all was ready they started off, Grandfather carrying the suitcase in one hand and the much-loved umbrella in the other. All went well until they were on their way back, and in the excitement of changing trains the umbrella was forgotten. Upon arrival home a letter was written to the railway company, but they were regretfully informed that no umbrella had been turned in at the office that day. Well, there was nothing to do but forget about it, and this they finally did.

Thirty years after this a friend of Grandfather's was calling upon Mr. John Jones, an official of the railroad on which they had traveled. It was raining and the kindly old gentleman offered to lend him an umbrella, which could be returned in the morning. The next day was bright and sunny and he set out to return the umbrella. The curious handle, which had not been noticed the night before now attracted his attention and he looked it over carefully. On it was a worn silver plate bearing the name "James Hunt." "Strange," said he to himself, "I cannot get away from my neighbor, for his name follows me even to this distant city."

When thanking Mr. Jones for his courtesy, he said, "It is strange your umbrella bears the name of a neighbor of mine." "Did he ever travel this way?" asked Mr. Jones. "O yes, once a long time ago," said the friend. "Well," he replied, "I used to be a conductor on this road a number of years ago and one day I picked this umbrella up on a train. I had to finish my run to the Pacific coast before I had an opportunity of turning it in, and when I returned with it I was told that no one had inquired for it. No doubt your friend is the owner so if you will give me his address I will write him."

A short time afterward Grandfather received a letter asking if he had lost an umbrella many years ago, and if so, would he describe it. This was easily done, for was not one of the frog's glass eyes cracked at the beach when one of the children hit it with a stone. Soon a letter was received saying: "The umbrella is yours and it is on its way back to you." What joy there was in the old home when the package arrived, and after having a nice, new cover put on it was placed in the old stand again.

After hearing this story you may be sure we took good care of "Froggy" whenever Grandfather gave us permission to take him out.

The Adventures of Waddles

1. WHEN KITTY CAT STAYED IN A TREE TWO DAYS AND NIGHTS, SHE WORRIED ME.
2. "I KNOW HOW TO CLIMB UP," SAID KIT, "BUT CAN'T CLIMB DOWN A LITTLE BIT."
3. HERE ROPE AND BASKET SERVED TO FETCH MY FRIEND TO SAFETY, (AS PER SKETCH.)
4. NOW KIT SAYS CLIMBING ONLY PAYS WHEN ONE KNOWS HOW TO CLIMB BOTH WAYS.

Key to Puzzle

Answer to A to Z Flowers Puzzle: Aster, geranium, cosmos, lily, rose, pansy, tulip, peppy, foxglove, marigold, zinnia.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, JUNE 23, 1931

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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EDITORIALS

Hoover Statesmanship

THE wisdom and statesmanship of President Hoover's bold proposal for a year's suspension of all payments on war debts and reparations are becoming more apparent hourly. Already the effect has been electrical. This is due more to the intangible implications of the proposal than to the material benefits which Germany will receive, great as those are. Neither his credit standing nor his relations with his creditor are improved when a debtor seeks to suspend payments on his debts. But if the creditor takes the initiative, the same result is accompanied by an improvement in both credit standing and relations.

Germany felt compelled to wait for its reparation creditors to make the first move. Here the situation was complicated by the divergence of opinion as to who was the real creditor. On their part Germany's creditors looked to their own creditor, the United States. Under the Young plan Germany's creditors have been using reparations from Germany to pay their own debts to the United States. Thus, if Germany had been forced by its own economic stress to start the machinery of suspension, it would have flung open a veritable Pandora's box of problems.

But President Hoover's statesmanship is of a brand, rare in post-war history, which meets an issue before it becomes a problem. On his doorstep lay the power to face the question in the only proper way it could be faced. To use that power he had to cut through the thicket of casuistry which has gathered about debts and reparations since the United States had the reparations problem remitted to it without its consent. This he has succeeded in doing by basing his action on the need for "strengthening the situation in Germany."

Why the process should begin with reparations is perhaps not clear at first glance. Mathematically considered, reparations may not be at the root of Germany's economic troubles. On that point the experts are divided. None can dispute, however, that reparations are a great burden to Germany, because they are a drain on German production in return for no corresponding service, a drain which has become intensified by the steep fall in prices which forces a debtor to pay in dollars which are worth far more than when the debt was made.

It is also becoming clear that reparations are more important than their mark values would suggest. The fact of today is that from reparations flow Germany's interparty feuds—which have already resulted in the suspension of parliamentary government—industrial disputes and popular discontent, for which the way out is indicated by the demagogues as lying along the route of repudiation.

In such circumstances the question of Germany's capacity to pay may become as footless as the question whether England could pay the ship money demanded by Charles I, or whether the thirteen colonies could pay the stamp tax demanded by George III. Willingness to pay, to keep on pulling the national belt tighter, is as important as capacity to pay.

A situation similar to the one President Hoover has met so forthrightly confronted the United States in 1922, when the controversy over reparations had taken France on a collecting expedition into the Ruhr. Only by American leadership was coöperation brought back to Europe. In a speech at New Haven, Charles E. Hughes, then Secretary of State, put the machinery in motion which led to the "enthronement of common sense" in the Dawes plan. What this meant to Europe may be gathered from the interpretation that the Kremlin put upon it. In Moscow, which had been engaged in fishing in those troubled waters, it was called "the stabilization of the capitalist system."

The occasion in present-day Europe has again found the man. Into the same kind of international whirlpool President Hoover has dropped his proposal. It will calm the waters precisely in proportion to the coöperation which it inspires.

Dispatches from Paris indicate some unwillingness of French opinion to surrender the $100,000,000 which France gets annually from reparations and uses for reconstruction of devastated areas. However, the fact that the United States is forgoing $245,000,000 in the face of a billion-dollar Treasury deficit may stir French liberality and permit the carrying out of the generous and far-sighted project President Hoover has initiated.

Too Many Honorary Degrees?

HONORARY degrees bestowed at recent commencements have raised anew the question whether such awards are overproduced by American colleges and universities. Reports from institutions in all sections of the United States indicate that a large number of such degrees were conferred; possibly the total may equal or surpass the 1245 which, according to the Federal Commissioner of Education, were given in 1928.

One hesitates to generalize as to the basis for these awards. The diversity of degrees, the different standards of schools and the varying ranks and interests of the recipients make such a generalization difficult. Diplomats, explorers, governors, judges, capitalists, novelists, poets, editors and an "adviser of the lovelorn" were among those who shared such honors with professional educators. A nationally known humorist declined such distinction, saying he had too much respect for students who "earned" their degrees to accept one himself. Others, too, have become convinced that honorary degrees are sometimes misused.

Extremes in the practice of granting degrees were revealed by Prof. E. B. Penrod of Hillsdale College, in his recent survey of replies from sixty-one institutions to which he sent a questionnaire. Whereas sixteen colleges and universities had conferred no such honors since 1921 and eight had never conferred them, one institution was said to have issued 139 in 1930. Summarizing his report, the Bulletin of the American Association of University Professors stated:

> Professor Penrod suggests that, since there are so many available honorary degrees from which to choose, and since it seems fashionable for institutions to improvise almost any sort of degree they desire, it borders on the unethical for an accredited institution of higher learning to confer as honorary the Bachelor of Arts, Bachelor of Science, Master of Arts, Master of Science, Doctor of Philosophy, which are earned by most persons through a long course of academic study and research.

Some of the highest ranking universities are among those conferring, as honorary, the degrees listed by Professor Penrod, but the LL. D. and D. D. are the ones most used for that purpose.

Whether degrees should be awarded for non-educational achievements is a question on which school executives disagree. Some professors would reserve such honors for alumni and close friends of their institutions; they oppose the use of degrees for political, financial or publicity purposes. Others favor a liberal recognition of any unusual and distinguished public service.

Presumably, a degree should reflect credit upon both the donor and the recipient. If it does, there seems little room for adverse criticism; if not, the institution must accept the results of its own policies in such matters. The number of degrees conferred seems less important than the care with which each award is made.

Let Us Sing of Umbrellas

THE contest is on. Two men in New York each claim to have the oldest umbrella. One sets the age of his at fifty-one years. The other says his is fifty-five. Both umbrellas have traveled the globe. One has survived earthquakes, floods and even prosperity. The other has rendered service on the backs of camels in Africa, in the streets of the old Turkish capital, in Cuba and in California.

Nor can the palm be given to the one or the other on the condition of its cover, its ribs or its stick. Each has had repairs. What umbrella has not? Yet it must be allowed the repairs have been slight, negligible almost, depending upon from which side they are viewed. Both contestants are confident of the endurable qualities of their gamps, one contemplating presenting his to a museum, the other having a friend in view who will be named in his will.

This contest is hardly likely to rest where it is. For in many an attic, in many a cloak room, yea, possibly in many a barn, hidden by the dust of years, there may be found in silent repose an umbrella which saw service when Lincoln was a boy. The umbrella is far from being a device of modern fashion. It existed in China before Confucius spread his philosophy among the Eastern people. It gave Japan of early days a portable shelter from sun and rain. It won the admiration of the peoples of Europe, and even when reduced to a relic of its former self was regarded as the symbol of a gentleman. It made its mark in Dickens's day, entering the English language anew as a "gamp" as a result of its association with the never-to-be-forgotten Sarah.

As a sociable animal the umbrella has no equal. It is at home in the hands of friend or foe. Occasionally when it goes off on a borrowed journey it forgets its home ties and forsakes the hand that bought it. Yet it is a welcome member of the household. No wonder it is cherished. All power to the man who, recognizing the sterling qualities of his portable shelter, rests his claim to fame upon the age of his umbrella. It is an article of convenience that the poets have missed. They have sung about the rain. Let them now turn their muse upon the humble umbrella!

Sanity and Common Sense

THE calm and quiet sanity of Ambassador Hugh Gibson's remarks upon disarmament made at a luncheon of Yale alumni recently does much to explain and justify the confidence which has been placed in him by four successive administrations at Washington. Mr. Gibson stands easily as the premier diplomatic representative of the United States in continental Europe. Not that his embassy is one of the most important, for he represents his country in Belgium, one of the lesser European nations. But ever since the war he has been a leading figure in all international conferences at which the United States was represented, and has particularly been the leading figure in those foreign conferences having to do with the limitation of armaments.

On this subject, which has so aroused the emotional spirit of many peoples, Ambassador Gibson does not manifest that cynical pessimism which too often characterizes those of his profession who have been brought into contact with seemingly irreconcilable national prejudices. True, he did not assure his hearers that we are about to go in one stride from a world armed to the teeth to one in which swords have all given place to plowshares. Neither did he, thoroughly informed as he must be as to the militaristic influences at work in some European governments, declare the project Utopian or hopeless.

"Limiting armaments," he said, "is like establishing a democracy. It is an evolutionary process, and slow growth is necessary for strong roots."

It would be well if many well-meaning but over-enthusiastic leaders of disarmament associations in the United States could bear this fact in mind. It would be better if they could be contented with enough progress in the conference of next year to make things easier for probable succeeding conferences. The dangerous tendency to expect a great triumph at that initial conference, and to predict unspeakable disasters if such progress is not made, is too apparent.

"The limitation of armaments," as Mr. Gibson says, further comparing that proposition to the development of democracy, "is similarly of slow growth, and its childhood needs constant nursing."

A really good start is enough to expect of the next conference, and there could be no greater disservice done to the cause than to make the people of the United States, or of the other nations there represented, believe that a failure to settle the problem finally and for all time at that meeting would presage inevitable disaster and the reawakening of the war spirit. Mr. Gibson well says: "If this conference succeeds in working out a partial solution as a beginning, that will be a great step, and one which a few years ago would have been considered fantastic."

If the subject be considered historically, if thought be allowed to dwell upon the fact that never until within the last decade has it ever been suggested that any nation should surrender an iota of its power to arm itself to the fullest extent of its resources, then will be apparent the great promise implied by even the slightest step toward an international agreement at the Geneva conference.

Democracy in Spain

THE long-delayed elections in Spain are to be held June 28, and for many reasons the world will watch the results with exceptional interest. In the first place, it is to be hoped that the elections will effectively mark the end of the revolutionary period, and that within a short time Spain will possess a legally established Republican Constitution. In the second place, if all goes well, Spain should shortly take its proper place among modern nations. Thirdly, it is apparent that what happens in Spain furnishes in a peculiar sense an indication of the true trend of thought in Europe.

The revolutionary period may be said to have opened in 1923 when the situation became so unsatisfactory that King Alfonso thought it necessary to resort to dictatorship. This mode of government suppressed the manifestations of revolutionary ferment, but could not succeed in preventing subterranean agitation. Sooner or later, with the passing of the dictatorship, the King was certain to lose his crown. It was impossible permanently to stem the rising tide of democracy. At the first opportunity the people pronounced not only against the dictatorship, but against the royal régime, and Alfonso wisely left the country without attempting resistance.

Yet the elections of two months ago, which suddenly revealed the strength of popular feeling, were merely municipal. They could not confer legal status on the Republican National Government, and that Government, self-appointed and provisional, has hastened to the polls in order to draw direct authority from the nation. There can be little doubt of its success. The Monarchists are discredited. They prefer to remain in the background. The Constituent Cortes promises to be almost entirely Republican. The only question is whether it will be moderate or extreme.

At present everything points to a Moderate Republic which will draw up a constitution somewhat similar to that of France. Yet it cannot be denied that there are extremists who, far from regarding this as the end of the revolutionary period, are asking when the real revolution will begin. The danger is lest these forces on the Left should go too far and too fast, with the result, not only of producing anarchy, but of provoking a reaction. For, if the Monarchists, Clericals and Nationalists are temporarily subdued, they are still watching the young Republic, and if there are any blunders will quickly avail themselves of the opportunity to attempt restoration.

There is not only every prospect of legal establishment of the Spanish Republic, but there is a genuine attempt to place Spain in its rightful position among the nations. The country is now a strange mixture of the old and the new. The army and the church have long kept it in subjection. One of the earliest steps of the Provisional Government was to announce the separation of the church and state. This alone means a tremendous release of energies, and, coupled with the determination of the Government to provide more than a score of thousands of new schools free from clerical influence, it must in a generation give Spain, which is remarkably intelligent, ingenious and adaptable, the rank which—owing to widespread illiteracy and superstition—it has failed to obtain in a world civilization which depends on education.

Again, the Government lost no time in abolishing by decree the military system which held the whole country at the mercy of a special caste with tremendous power and privileges. The military hierarchy will no longer rule. The army will be simply an instrument in the hands of the Government. Thus Spain should develop both as a lay and civil state in the modern sense.

These Spanish happenings have importance outside of Spain, because they show that, despite appearances which are sometimes accepted in a contrary sense, Europe is advancing toward fuller democracy. It is possible for dictatorships to clamp down popular aspirations for a time, but they cannot destroy this growing urge for freedom and self-government. Democracy is more vigorous than ever.

Editorial Notes

A big manufacturer of automobiles has promised motordom a development as revolutionary in this day as the self-starter was some years ago. Nobody has been told what it is to be, but motorists' hopes seem about evenly divided between a clutchless car and a hitchless hiker.

Progress will have been made along the road to economic prosperity when masters and men realize that policies of maximum work for minimum wages and of maximum wages for minimum work are just about equally disastrous.

Besides collecting data about icebergs, the United States Coast Guard crew which will explore the north Atlantic this summer can write home about an ideal vacation trip.

Another automobile accessory that would prove a boon to the motorist who wishes to enjoy the scenery is a ladder to climb the billboards.

Now that inventors have produced an artificial wool, one may inquire if it comes "a yard wide."

India Finds Her Self-Respect

NEW DELHI

ON RETURNING to India after a twelve years' absence I was immediately struck by the disappearance of the sense of servility that formerly marked the people. Their feeling of inferiority has gone; the sound of laughter among them is much more common; and the strange look of sadness that ever haunts Indian eyes is much less distressing now than then.

There are some who say that these changes have been brought about by the political movements of the last decade. Others will tell you that when the Indian soldiers returned from the battlefields of Europe and Palestine they brought with them new ideas of their own value as human beings. Still others maintain that the vast projects of irrigation, road-making, railway building and land colonization which the British have carried out in recent years have opened up new vistas of experience to the people, making them more independent in personality and character. Finally, the visitor is told, the benefits of modern education which many Indians have received have shown them that in many ways they are as capable as other nationals in various fields of activity.

Possibly it is a combination of all these things, plus the general awakening of the other races of the East, that is responsible for the changed attitude visible in the Indian. It has been said that true racial equality exists when peoples of diverse nationalities pass each other in the streets without any self-consciousness concerning each other.

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Twelve years ago, while I was serving with the British Army at an outpost on the northwest frontier of this country, a nineteen-year-old Indian soldier remarked to me: "Sahib, your color is good; my color is bad." The real pathos of the declaration lay in the fact that the boy sincerely believed it and no amount of argument could convince him to the contrary.

Happily, this situation has changed. True, the new attitude has not permeated the entire nation. Indeed, the changed attitude in some respects amounts to arrogance; but in most cases it simply rises to self-respect. And with the new quality there has most obviously come a deeper happiness.

Where the servile obeisance of a former generation still exists, it is in those individuals that one would classify as belonging to "the old school"—the villager of sixty years' residence, whose attitude to the European is one of sincere gratitude for protection and benevolent justice. His salaam is generally a beautiful thing in itself; it has in it something of the friendship that existed on the part of those American slaves who served good masters. Such men, as a rule, have little time for the vast political movements outside the village walls; I have spoken to one who never heard of Gandhi.

Quite different is the attitude of the nineteen-year-old schoolboy who is shouting political war cries he but vaguely understands. It is a moot point, indeed, whether my soldier-companion on the frontier twelve years ago did not arouse more sympathetic understanding from me than does the partly educated Indian youth of today whose ideas concerning many things are erroneous and on political affairs sometimes entirely wrong. The Indian elders are shaking their heads about their sons today—not because they seek political freedom, but because they have lost the restraints of discipline.

I have been told by highly placed Indians, both Hindu and Muhammadan, that the change that has come to the Indians today cannot entirely be traced to the political movement that is labeled "nationalism." Both pointed out that Indian loyalties are given first to the home and then to the sect. The spectacle has been seen in London recently of Indian delegates to the Round Table Conference virtually demanding the complete control of their country while they were still seeking agreements between themselves. India, in reality, is a league of nations that has not yet found cohesion.

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Paradoxically enough, the activity that has awakened in India along national lines is primarily traceable to conditions outside of India. The Punjab peasant is realizing today that the wheat markets of the world are influencing the purchasing power of his rupee in the village bazaar; the cloth salesman in Amritsar has discovered that Japanese cloth has seriously upset the sales of homemade materials; the city cartage man who was wont to convey the visitor's baggage from the railway station to the hotel in the leisurely vehicle which his oxcart is, has found that an American automobile does the job better and more quickly. Thus the simplest Indian has been given a broader outlook by reason of the very conditions of his time.

It is, I think, reasonably true to say that those Indians who have thus awakened to the actualities of the economic situation of India have allied themselves with the All-India National Congress. One responsible Indian in Delhi contends, however, that these people would just as readily attach themselves to any other movement that might become vocal along lines that are essentially sentimental, as the congress program is.

But in whatever way India has awakened to a new appreciation of her place in world affairs, and in whatever way she finally finds a solution for her position in the comity of nations, the essential fact remains that her people have found their self-respect. A nation so endowed must advance.

A. I.

Notes From German Cities

Women Assert Right to Work

THE right of woman to work and, what is more, not merely to do work that has been given her, but work for which she is fitted, is defended in a statement issued by the League of German Women's Societies. In Germany, 11,500,000 women work in occupations, that statement commences. Of these, 5,000,000 are engaged in farm work, 3,000,000 work in industry, 1,500,000 in commerce and trade, 300,000 work in government offices or practice professions, another 300,000 do social work, and 1,300,000 household work.

The League of German Women's Societies then explains how it happened that so many women took up work. Beginning with the factory workers, it points out that it was not so much the woman, but industry, which was responsible for the introduction and spread of female work. Industry found women's work to be cheaper and often quicker than that of men. Also the rationalization of production which made such strides in recent years in this country led to an increased occupation of women in industry. Similar conditions prevailed in the business world, the league states. And then nobody who knows anything about social and economic conditions, it continues, can close his eyes to the fact that in most instances girls are forced to work before they marry, since most families today are incapable of supporting unmarried daughters. Many unmarried girls, too, must support family members nowadays. And, finally, the large number of women who cannot marry because there are not enough men have a perfect right to support themselves by their work. But here is a point where women must be on their guard, the league continues. It is neither desirable from an economic point of view, nor just toward the women, if their work is limited to occupations which are inferior to their abilities. And in a time of economic difficulties and unemployment this danger is more noticeable than under normal conditions. Therefore, the German women must insist, the league declares, on their professional freedom guaranteed in the Constitution of the German Republic. Married women are no exception. Countless families today depend on the coearnings of the woman. The crux of the whole situation, in the league's opinion, is that woman has the same right as man to have her work judged according to her qualities instead of her sex.

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Skyscraper Built for Books

Skyscrapers have been built for department stores and office rooms, as tenement houses and hotels, but Hanover can boast of owning the first skyscraper in Europe built for books. Being a skyscraper in Europe, it has European dimensions, that is, its height is only ten stories. The building is owned by the town library, which has so many books—150,000 volumes—that it had to have a ten-story building to store them. But to provide for the growth of the library, there is sufficient room for 230,000 books. The library was originally presented to the town by Konrad von Sarstadt in 1440. He little thought that some day it would fill a house at least five times as high as the buildings of his time, with elevators and mechanical conveyances for transporting the volumes.

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Newsboy's Story Of Success

It is always pleasant to hear of other people's success. And Herr August Waldeck, manager of the station bookstore in Frankfurt-on-the-Main, has been successful. This is the story as told in the Frankfurter Zeitung. Forty years ago, Herr Waldeck Sr. took his little boy, August, who had just left school, to the proprietor of the bookstore in the vast station building and asked him to make a man of his son. On May 1, 1891, small August received a big leather bag with a strap which he slung around his shoulders. It was filled with copies of ten dailies and eight magazines. His tiny voice could scarcely pierce the roar of the trains and the general turmoil of the station. Suddenly, a Japanese traveler stopped before him and bought a newspaper, giving him a mark without demanding the change. Ninety pfennigs tip! That was the first great business deal in young Waldeck's career. Day in, day out, he worked fourteen hours and sold about 7000 copies in a month. For each he received a commission of two pfennigs. On June 1, he came home with his first earnings. Proudly he laid 148 marks on the table, more than any tradesman could earn in a month. The result was a box on his ears delivered by his suspicious father. He went with the boy to the employer and there convinced himself that 148 marks could be earned by putting two pfennigs to two pfennigs. But young August had also carried milk cans and helped in many other odd ways when there was a lull in the station traffic. And sometimes he would help his colleagues by carrying their bags for them. Today he owns the bookstore, has forty newspaper vendors under him and his display has increased to 182 different dailies and 237 different magazines.

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Breslau, the active capital of Silesia, is contemplating a festival season next year in honor of Gerhart Hauptmann, Germany's best-known living author and playwright. Opportunity is to be given to all to obtain a comprehensive view of Hauptmann's work. His best-known plays are to be performed and an exhibition of literary and historic value is planned.

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Christen Glider With Liquid Air

In Heidelberg, the students' town, a glider has been christened with liquid air. Gliding in Germany is extremely popular. Schoolboys, girl and boy students, even the policemen go in for it. Especially "sail flying," that is, remaining in the air for several hours, often rising higher than the starting point, has been brought to a great pitch of perfection in Germany, where this art was first developed. Flying smoothly and noiselessly, without the throb and vibration of an engine, over hill and valley, has often been described as the most ideal form of flying. For here the pilot practically is one with his plane and must feel with its slender, quivering wings for the supporting air currents. What could be more fitting than to christen such a bird with its own element? The dean of the university—the plane is owned by the students—poured fluid air from a bowl over the bow of the machine. Forming a cloud it evaporated slowly and once more became what it had originally been—air.

Mirror of World Opinion

The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not carry necessarily the indorsement of the Monitor.

Can This Be True?

THE Government has finally been able to arrange an "armistice" with Al Capone.

He is to go to jail "in person" for two years (which term he named himself). His lieutenants are to carry on his business and deliver the receipts to him at the jail every day.

In return, the Government is to feed, clothe and protect him from harm and release him just about the time business turns the corner.

The Government is remodeling Leavenworth now for him.
—WILL ROGERS, in the *New York Times*.

High Spots in 1930 Trade

UNITED STATES Chamber of Commerce review of 1930 export trade is not so much for the purpose of exploiting the silver lining of the cloud of dwindling foreign business as to indicate the lines of least resistance in the pushing of America's sales abroad. The fall of 27 per cent in value and 19 per cent in quantity of exports last year, as compared with 1929, cannot be whistled away; but the points at which gains were scored in the face of adversity are worth noting.

In both value and quantity all records were broken last year in exports of radio sets and tubes, totaling nearly $14,000,000; aircraft, benzol, rayon dress goods, pulpwood, fresh pears and bathing suits. The latter two items did not contribute heavily to the total of exports, but it is a little astonishing to learn that in a period of depression foreigners ate more than $6,000,000 worth of fresh American pears and wore a $1,250,000 worth of American-made bathing suits.

Of the 100 leading exports, thirty-eight were above the five-year average in value. The figures suggest that numerous products of American industry are foreign necessities, and that the potential market for those in the luxury class that show advances is in the infancy of its development.—*Philadelphia Bulletin.*